PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES

Bombay Gazette

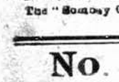
No. 54,770.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 10. 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th July	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
9th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without change

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRIBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Chimak	1st Sept. 1909
KORRIBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719		1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,381	M. Babcovich	16th " 1909
KORRIBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,395	G. Gilhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	5,350	H. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Customs House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Karachi	June 19	...	July 16	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Augt. 2
B. Merton Hall	June 26	July 23	July 27	Augt. 14
C. City of Benares	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
A. Trafford Hall	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
B. City of Agra	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
C. City of Glasgow	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
B. City of Madras	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 16	Nov. 1
C. City of Calcutta	Septr. 22	...	...	Nov. 8
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
A. City of Vienna	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 13	Nov. 23
C. City of London	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 27	Dec. 10
B. C. City of York	Nov. 4	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 3	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon. 12th July	7 a.m.
KOLA	1,205	Tour 15th July	8 a.m.
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 16th July	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on Monday 12th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 15th July calling (for Mails and passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 17th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug, 1909
NERA	5,538	Martin	30th Sept, "
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct, "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov, "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	20th Jan. 1910

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6393	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6194	A. Pait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6393	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay,

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc.,

Apply to MANAGER,

NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,

Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COOK'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sub-agency).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon,
Karachi	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.

AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED " over " 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.

HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND—Rules on application. Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.

BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIE RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOERABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits arranged, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs. a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits	Per lb.	1 8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1 12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1 0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1 0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1 0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1 12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2 0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2 8
French Plums	per jar	1 4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.

2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.

"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE TO TENANTS OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY RECENTLY FORMING PART OF THE TATA ESTATES.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES belonging to the Executors of the late Mr. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA have, on their application, been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency by a Vesting Order of the Government of India, dated 27th May, 1909. The Management of the properties has, by the said Vesting Order, been vested in a Board of Management which consists of the following members:—

G. W. HATCH, Esq., Collector of Bombay, President.
N. J. CAMUDIA, Esq.
A. J. BILIMORIA, Esq.

All Tenants of the Properties are hereby requested to pay their rents to the said Board of Management for the Endowment Properties of the Indian Institute of Science. The Board has appointed Mr. Phiroze J. Bilimoria as their Secretary and he has been authorised to sign the Rent-bills. The office of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, the Managing Member of the Board, and the Secretary, will be located in Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Forty (3rd floor). All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Management of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science.

LIST of PROPERTIES.

	NAME.	LOCALITY.
1.	Albert Buildings.	Hornby Road,
2.	Gymkhana Chambers	Waudby Road, Esplanade.
3.	Victoria Buildings.	Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.
4.	Reay House.	Merewhether Road, Apollo Bunder.
5.	Sandhurst House.	Do. do.
6.	Roosevelt House.	Do. do.
7.	Candy House.	Do. do.
8.	Sargent House.	Do. do.
9.	Jenkins House.	Do. do.
10.	Station Terraces.	Sleater Road, Grant Road.
11.	Albian Place.	Parel Road, Byculla.
12.	Alexandra Terrace.	Do. do.
13.	Jubilee Buildings.	Sankli Street, Byculla.

By Order of the Board,
PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 7th July, 1909.

NOTICE of AD INTERIM DIVIDENDS. for the six months ending 30th June, 1909, payable on and after the following dates at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay:—

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY CO., LTD.—

Rs. 15 per Share payable on and after the 26th July, 1909, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th July, 1909, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 17th July to 24th July, 1909, both days inclusive.

THE AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY CO., LTD.—

Rs. 2-8-0 per Share payable on and after the 2nd August, 1909, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1909, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 31st July, 1909, both days inclusive.

THE AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Rs. 2-2-0 per Share payable on and after the 2nd August, 1909, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1909, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th July to 31st July, 1909, both days inclusive.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Rs. 10-0-0 per Share payable on and after the 16th August, 1909, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st July, 1909, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 2nd August to 14th August, 1909, both days inclusive.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered Addresses of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1909.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

HENRY REDWOOD BRAGG, late an Inspector, in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, European.
FERDUS ERSKINE ROSE, late Abkari Inspector, Railway Beat, Anand.
GOVIND VASTA, late of Bahrain, Hindu Inhabitant, a goldsmith.
JOHN VIEGAS, late of the Irrigation Department, Poona, District Poona.
ABBA ABOO, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Cloth and Piece-goods Merchant.
AGNES LEONORA MARY RALPH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Spinster.
SUNDERABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Phonograph Exhibiter.
Mrs. ALICE MARY JOSEPHINE MASON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a widow.
JOHN JOSEPH D'ALMAIDA, late of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant.
DUNCAN ROBERT WOLSESLEY GORDON, late Lieutenant, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Quetta.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, 1909.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1909.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1909:—

A. About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS of which 7 will be held in July and August. (The 1st on 31st July and the 7th on 28th August. The remaining Meetings will be held in October).
B. POONA RACES, FIRST MEETING, 4 days (4th, 8th, 11th and 13th Sept.)
C. POONA RACES, SECOND MEETING, 3 days (25th and 29th Sept. and 2nd Oct.)
D. CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (15th, and 22nd September).

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. C. & D.
Each Gentleman ... ... Rs. 60
Each Lady ... ... Rs. 15
For the POONA RACES & CLOSED MEETING comprising B. C. & D.
Each Gentleman ... ... Rs. 30
Each Lady ... ... Rs. 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Single Ticket ...	Rs. 5	Single Ticket ...	Rs. 1-8
Lady	„ 2	Soldiers in Uniform	„ 1-0
		Lady	... As. 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. CLUB.

Race Stand,
Poona, 15th June, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—KILGOUR & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opps, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE at once.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION for Bachelors and Married couples, Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Good, central position. Good Table. Terms on application to Box No. 1884, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—A GENT'S "SWIFT" BICYCLE with patent automatic back brake, front view brake, electroplated rims Bell and Lamp, in good order. Rs 300. No offers. Apply Box No. 1-36. Care of The "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Graham Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable Enron an Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No 6

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 23d. to 1s. 4 15/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion.—Commission.—Interest.—Deodmai—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once BOARD and LODGING in a cool, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder: cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1746, care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HAMILTON HOTEL.—Khandalla, Open throughout the year and monsoon. Weather fine and clear.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the Bombay Gazette"

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Steam Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases; By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 604 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 19 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 13 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Woos Building. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

TO BE LET—1st and 2nd Floor, RUBY HOUSE, Colaba: also to Tram and Station, 3 bed, dining and Drawing Rooms. Rent moderate. Apply to K. DUBOSH, Ruby House.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey" Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 1 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED a smart NATIVE ELECTRICIAN. One who can repair or rewind armatures and coils and do general electrical fitting. Only first class men need apply. Box No. 195, care of this Paper.

WANTED A TYPIST.—Applicant must be quick and energetic. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 1949, care of this Paper.

WANTED GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES for the Sir C. J. R. Gandevi High School. Strong in Mathematics, and French will be preferred. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER, Gandevi

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LIARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic waste, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT with good experience in Commercial Book-keeping. Starting salary Rs. 25. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1950, care of The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Influential CANVASSERS, on Commission only, for a First Class Life and Fire Insurance Company. None but men with large experience need apply. Good commission to really influential men. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1911, care of The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 20,000 on good security, at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum to be repaid by instalment of Rs. 1,000 as may be arranged. Matter must be treated confidentially. Apply stating terms fully to Box No. 1937, care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a European NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take charge of boy of seven and girl of five. Food and clothing found. Widow preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials Stating salary expected, to Box No 1918, care of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST (Lady preferred), for a good Firm in Bombay. Starting pay Rs 30 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1918, care of this Paper.

WANTED TO HIRE a GODOWN for Machinery, near Docks. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 1950, care of this Paper.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price? If you do, study this list.

	Rs.
WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
BEAUFORT.—8-10 H. P., single cylinder Magneto ignition. 3 seats, newly painted and upholstered, new hood, lamps and horn, &c.	2,250
DE DION.—8 H. P., 3 seated run-about, complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	1,500
WOLSELEY.—6 H. P., 3 seated run-about. A splendid little car, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,700
ALLDAYS and ONIONS.—8 H. P., four seated. A very serviceable car, complete with hoods, lamps, &c. ...	2,000
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 5 seated. Just the car for town or country use. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	2,700
ORLEANS.—12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. In first class condition. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,250
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. Very smooth running. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,250
DE DION.—9 H. P. four seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	2,500
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated, just repainted and with new hood, in beautiful condition	3,250
SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 3 seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c. Accessories alone worth Rs. 1,000	4,000
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated in good condition, complete with lamps, Stepney wheel, &c.	2,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated. Just thoroughly overhauled. In perfect condition, Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,000
PANHARD.—15 H. P., 4 cylinders, magneto and battery ignition, 5 seats, will do 40 miles an hour. A great bargain. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,500
ORLEANS.—16-20 H. P., 4 cylinders, just completely overhauled. Can be painted any colour to suit customer. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,500
RAPID.—10-12 H. P. This is a new car, complete with canopy, lamps, &c. ...	4,000
ARGYLE.—12-14 H. P. 2 cylinders 5 seats. Complete with speedometer stepney wheel, hood, lamps, &c.	3,400

Having studied the list consult our Mr. WHITE about the CAR of your CHOICE.

If you want to buy or sell a Car, let us know, we will do it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

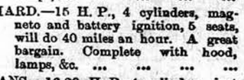
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

REWARD OF
Ambiguous Advertisements,
and NOTE that,

DR. DASTOOR (our Consulting SURGEON-OCULIST, LONDON) IS THE ONLY ONE of THIS NAME in Bombay, and NO OTHER Qualified Eye-Specialist of the SAME NAME in or out of Bombay.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS and OPTICIANS,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Opposite "The Bombay Club."



THE House for Reliable EYE-WORK.
(EST. 1890).

Eyes are examined (free of charge) for all Errors of Refraction by the said Dr. Dastoor (Late Clinical Assisant of three London Eye Hospitals).

"A thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

We hold Testimonials from The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, members of Legislative Council, members of the Medical Profession and other high personages.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. E. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The head of the firm personally supervises their business, and confidence can be placed in RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, collection of moneys, to execute their Indents to Steam Machinery orders &c., and to act as the export.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, LONDON.

MONSOON PAULINS

made of
SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

Samples and quotations on receipt of full particulars of requirements.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SORES,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

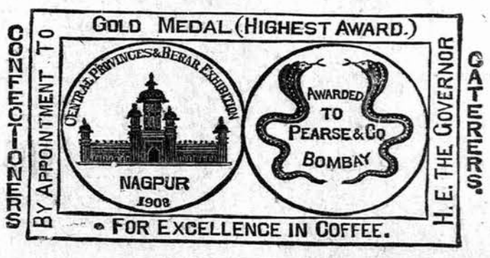
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which cure a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises at Apollo Lane and Medows Street, and the new branch at GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where they have Electric Power at their disposal, and are fitted up with the most modern appliances for expeditiously executing Printing Work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents satisfaction and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal



AWARDED FOR

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the sexual strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, anxiety, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of hasitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 Hand Court, Holborn, London W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund.....	„ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock and Shares, and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Bt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Sajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Dawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „	15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aniwng-Hsien	Liaoyang	Fatsing
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtien (Munkden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe.	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GOMBEN BEAR. FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE,

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's Mail steamer Himalaya, 3,700 tons, Captain E Spicer, R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday morning from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 7th July, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Com'r F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Com'r A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Com'r A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 9.

Ayuthia ..694 Curtis ...Singapur...F F Campbell & Co
Bendu .....3821 Millson ..... W & A G & Co
Birkhall.....2731 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Himalaya ...3700 Spicer.....London...17-7 P & O Co
Nizam ....2041 Toms ...Calcutta ...T Morrison & Co
Ormisy .....2730.....W & A Graham & Co
Pandit.....3832 Cribbin .....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sutlej.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry...2340 Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Salsette ...2391 ...Lewellin.....Aden 10-7 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Sofala	3436	Babb	Java	9-7	M M & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell...	Dunkirk	20-7	J Finlay & Co
D&E City of Karachi...	3563	K'chi...	13-7	K N & Co	
F Kaiser.....	1714.....	Holdo...	Z'bar	15-7	A Strandes
H Elbe.....	Capt Cacace...	Italian Man-of-War	Repairing		
K Shah Ameer...	1922 ...	Pigot ...	Mauritius via Karachi	12-7	B & H S N Co
L Linga ...951...	Cuthbush...	Karachi.....	16-7...	M M & Co	
N Ahmadi...1640	Hughes...	Jedda...	17-7	B & P S N Co	
O Barbara.....	2444...	Vass.....	Antwerp.....	13-7	W & A Graham & Co
P Wildenfels...	3552	Denber...	Hamburg via Karachi	13-7	W & A G & Co
Q Gerd...751	Andreasen	S'pore	10-7	F Campbell & Co	
S Barmah ...524	Mahomed	Repairing.....	Bo S N Co Ld		
Satrunji.....	547	Esmail ...	Repairing ...	B S N Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havraise...3549 Jacob ..Havre, &c J M'tosh & Co
2 Circassia.....4315 Osborne .....L'pool .....14-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 D'Baldinno...3684 Maganzini..Genoa ..15-7 F & R S N Co
5 Dunster 3016 Rutter Dunkirk &c 14-7 K Nixon & Co
8 Gealpara...1359...Davidson Baseh 12-7 M M & Co
9 Colaba ...3399 Robertson ...Antwerp 12-7 M M & Co
12 Caledonia...3529 Powell...S'ghai 21-7 ...P & O Co
15 Norbudda ...1961 Cross ...Rangoon 10-7 M M & Co
16 Ben Vrackie.....2535 Hunter .....Hull .....10-7 W & A Graham & Co
M W D D
Nasori.....912...LeMesurc...P Gulf...13-7 B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Himalaya s.....	Spicer'.....	Aden, July 4

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Hidalgo s	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi
	Salazie s	Magnen	Marseilles
	Dumra s	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Havraise, for Havre &c.
" Kaiser, for Zanzibar &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th July.

The P and O steamer Devanha, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday the 12th instant.

MADRAS, ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
24	Border Knight	Calcutta
29	Clan Sinclair	Liverpool
July		
1	Barenfels	Antwerp
3	Morven	Bombay
4	Crosby Hall	Coast
5	Lindula	Negapatam
6	Lawada	Bombay
7	Futtala	Rangoon
7	Norfolk	Calcutta
7	Lalpura	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—105 cwts gun metal G Abdoolhoosen; 55 bales wool, W. and A Graham and Co; 45 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 46 bales wool, M Joosub; 23 bales wool, M Jetha; 72 bales wool, J Kara; 3 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 44 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 50 cwts wax and 180 cwts turmeric E Sultanally.

City of Karachi s—13 bales yarn, Bradbury Brady and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 112 bales wool, and goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—77 casks skins, and 74 cases bristles, Nazamudin and Co; 2,644 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 10 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 190 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 10 casks skins, Thos. Cook and Sons; 270 cwts condiments Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 487 cwts turmeric and 2 pots roseoil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Ben Vrackie s—1,001 cwts cottonseed, T Momraz; 1,740 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 3,009 cwts cottonseed E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

D Baldnino s—125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—165 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons, 500 cwts myrabollams, R K Shah and Co; 62 cwts olibanum and 360 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 75 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 150 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—499 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 15 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 95 bales cotton, W Wolf & Sons; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; [illegible] cwts rapeseed, 998 cwts linseed, and 1,000 [illegible] castorseed, J Facheri; 1,000 cwts wheat, [illegible] Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, [illegible]no and Co.

[illegible]00 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and [illegible]

[illegible] FOR GENOA.

[illegible]50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 250 [illegible], Volkart Bros.

[illegible] FOR NAPLES.

[illegible]00 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano [illegible]0 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

[illegible] FOR SHANGHAI.

[illegible]00 bales twist, C Ebr ahim and Co.

S. S. "MAHRATTA" CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are aware, the suspension of the certificate of the second officer of the s.s. "Mahratta" has recently created quite a commotion in nautical circles. In several directions, since the Board of Trade has returned to Mr. Day his certificate, columns in the most laudatory terms have been devoted to two Liverpool Officers' Associations for the grand and glorious victory they had suddenly achieved! One would almost conclude that the Board of Trade in London had become an elastic quantity upon which pressure had only to be brought to upset all the Court decisions in the country! What was the real position? Mr. Day was not represented in Court because he happened to be out of benefit with the Association to which he belonged. It then became obvious to him that he had to make the most of it, which he did, but unfortunately was suspended for three months on May 25th. He then, on the recommendation of a brother officer, placed himself in the hands of Captain A. G. Noble, F.R.G.S., Nautical Adviser, who has, among other knotty questions, for long studied and written on Compulsory Pilotage. It was patent to this gentleman that the plea of compulsory pilotage had been fully maintained in this particular case. This, in his opinion, disposed of any doubt as to Mr. Day being responsible for the stranding of the vessel. On May 27th a letter from Mr. Day was sent to the Board of Trade respectfully asking for the return of his certificate on grounds similar to that which had been laid before the public on that same date. With what result everybody knows, public indignation now began to run high. Mr. Day's case had been clearly made out, and at last the Association waters became troubled! It was a race to be there and who was going to win. Suffice it to say, eight days subsequent to Mr. Day's application, a heavy mail left Liverpool which at Whitehall must in reality have been regarded as being quite superfluous.—Yours, etc.,

D. L. JONES.

Aberystwyth, 8th July.

The "Journal of Commerce" publishes the following:—The nautical community will learn with general satisfaction that the Board of Trade have returned to Mr. Day, second officer of the "Mahratta," his certificate, which was suspended for three months at the recent inquiry into the loss of the vessel.

When the decision of the court became known a lengthy correspondence commenced in the columns of the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce." This was contributed to by many shipmasters with the highest repute and standing, and with perhaps one exception all were agreed that a grave injustice had been done to Mr. Day, and inferentially to the profession. The letters were so obviously representative of first-class opinion that they were brought under the notice of the Board of Trade. Meantime Mr. Day made his formal application for the return of his certificate, and his case was espoused vigorously by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and by the Mercantile Marine Association. It is no doubt an important consideration that these two influential bodies are represented on the Board of Trade Advisory Committee by their respective chairmen, Capt. A. B. Toms and Capt. Trenery. A copy of the letter written by Mr. T. W. Moore, secretary of the Merchant Service Guild, to the Board of Trade, has produced the following satisfactory reply from Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B., on behalf of the Board of Trade:—

Board of Trade, London,
11th June, 1909.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 4th instant regarding the suspension of the certificate of Mr. A. W. Day, late second officer of the s. s. "Mahratta," by the Court of inquiry held at Liverpool into the loss of that vessel, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that, having regard to all the circumstances attending the casualty, they have decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them by Section 474 of the Merchant Shiping Act 1894, and have returned Mr. Day's certificate to him.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) WALTER J. HOWELL,

The Secretary,
Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
Liverpool.

The Mercantile Marine Service Association, who vigorously fought for Mr. Day, received on Saturday morning similar letter to that forwarded to the Merchant Service Guild. Clearly the Board of Trade took the matter up with commendable promptness and thoroughness.

LETTER FROM MR. DAY.

The following letter was received from Mr. Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE."

Sir,—Kindly permit me to publicly announce that the Board of Trade have graciously returned to me my certificate which the Court of Inquiry at Liverpool on the 25th ultimo suspended for three months. On the 27th ultimo acting on the advice of my nautical adviser, Captain A. G. Noble, F.R.G.S., I made application to the Board of Trade for the return of my certificate giving as my reasons several points which were so ably brought out in your issue of that same date by "Indignant Navigator." Now, sir, I would be the ungrateful officer if I did not take this opportunity of thanking you the M.M.S.A. and all the correspondents who took a most kindly interest in my case. Although not a member of the M.S.G., I feel grateful for the letters which they addressed to the Board of Trade.—Yours, &c.,

A. W. DAY,
Late Second Officer, s.s. "Mahratta."
69, Porman-road. Wavertree, June 12. 1909.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th July 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	8	8	50 p.m.	14	48
Teheran ...	9	1	50 p.m.	0	58
Suez	9	2	40 p.m.	0	20

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Weining and Pichieh (6-7-09.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HILL—June 17, at Hill House, Keston, Kent, the wife of Capt. A. Rowland Hill, Cheshire Regt., Perambore, Madras, of a daughter.

LOMER—June 15, at Shawfields House, Ash, Surrey, the wife of Major R. E. Mollre Lomer, 3rd Dragoon Guards, of a son.

LYNCH-WHITE—June 15, at 2 Ingleside, Folkestone Road, Dover, the wife of Capt. R. Lynch-White, 1st Queen's Own Regt., of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—June 17, at Haulbowline, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. W. S. Mackenzie, South Lancashire Regt. (attached Army Ordnance, Dept.) of a son.

PHILLIP—June 17, at 32 Thornton Hill, Wimbledon, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Phillip, R. N., of his Majesty ship Swiftsure, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGS—HENDERSON—June 19, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Wimbledon, Harold, son of Major Sir Arthur W. Biggs, to Ethel Florence, daughter of William Henderson, Tregada, Wimbledon, and Dunedin, N.Z.

BIRD—RICE—June 16, at St. Thomas'. Portman Square, W., Elliot Beverley Bird, son of Capt. George Beverley Bird, to Gladys Rice, daughter of Lord Dynevor.

BORRETT—JOHNSTONE—June 19, at All Saints' Church, Eastbourne, T. Lionel Borrett, son of Major-Gen. Borrett, C.B., to Norah Abbott Johnstone, daughter of Colonel J.W.H. Johnstone, Indian Army, retired.

COLLINS—BAINBRIDGE—June 17, at St. Remigius' Church, Hethersett, Norfolk, Capt. the Hon. Richard Henn Collins, D.S.O., son of Lord and Lady Collins, to May Eveline, daughter of the late Herbert Glendenning Bainbridge.

CUNNINGHAM—CLARENCE—June 17, at All Saints', Charlestock, John Francis Cunningham to Phyllis Lovell, daughter of L. B. Clarence, late Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.

DEAN-PITT—ANSTEY—June 17, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, Talbot Stanley, son of Capt. Dean-Pitt, R.N., to Violet Carnegie, daughter of Harry Anstey, Esq.

HARINGTON—PEPYS—June 17, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Herbert Hastings Harington, Major, 92nd Punjabis, to Dorothy Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Walter Courtenay Pepys.

DEATHS.

BATTYE—June 13, at Torquay, Major-Gen. Arthur Battye, C.B., late 2nd (King Edward's Own) Goorkha Rifles.

BUCKELEY—June 18, at Thorney Close, Sunderland, Col. H. W. C. Bulkeley, late Durham Light Inf., aged 65.

FIELD—At 33 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, Gertrude, daughter of the late Sir John Field, K.C.B.

LUSK—June 21, at 15 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W., Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., aged 93.

SHAW—June 19, at Bath, Col. Alexander John Shaw late of the Indian Army, aged 69.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 4-33m., 4-46a.; Low water, 10-6m., 11-24a.
Laying foundation-stone of Bandmann Theatre, Junction of Queen's and Mathew Roads, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana, away.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 5-46m., 5-44a. Low water, 11-24a.
Prize distribution, Kshatrya Maratha Samaj Hira Baug, 5 p. m

Maxim: "Prepare thy work without, and afterwards build thy house."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 10th, 0h., 28-1m. p. m. New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m., p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15 3m. p. m.: in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m.; in Apogee, 23rd, 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 12.—Harwood League Football: R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Oval. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-6m., 6-48a; Low water, 0-27m., 0-51a.

Tuesday, July 13.—Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 8-21m., 7-52a.; Low water, 1-24m., 2-11a.

Wednesday, July 14.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m., Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p.m. Bombay Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football: Government Telegraph vs. The Hornets, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9-25m., 8-56a. Low water, 2-17m., 3-19a.

Thursday, July 15.—Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company. Siddik Building, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 10-20m., 9-54a; Low water, 3-7m., 4-15a.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The four hundred men who after a few days' strike resumed work in the ring and mule department of the Dinshah Petit Mill left the mill premises in the afternoon and the mill had again to be closed.

A FINE TRAY.—We have been shown a magnificent specimen of modern Indian silver work, manufactured by M. K. Godbole of Poona, which won a gold medal at the Nagpur Exhibition of last year. The whole design is devoted to hunting scenes and the size of the tray which weighs about four hundred tolas is such that the figures have been made remarkably life-like; in fact, it is a piece of workmanship which compares generally in every way with that of the more leisurely days which have given and might profitably be shown to those who say that real Indian Art has vanished.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

March.....Sounds of Peace .....F Von Blon
Overture .....La Couronne D'or ... ..A Herman
Serenade (Cornet Solo) .....Standchen.....Schubert
Fantasie.....Der Bajazzo-Pagliacci ..Leopcavallo
Valse .....Lustige Brader .....R Vallete It
Selection .....The Merry Widow .....F Lehar
Characteristic Piece, The Coon's Patrol ..A Lotte

THE MAHOMEDAN MEETING POSTPONED.—The general meeting of the Maktab Committees of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi, which was to be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the Hall of the Anjuman, and in which Moulvi Raffuddin Ahmed was to deliver a lecture on the efficiency of the teaching of the Koran in "Mullas' Maktabs" in the City, has been postponed to Sunday the 18th instant. Mr. Ameerudin Tyebji, who is one of the patrons of this Association will be very likely requested by the General Secretary of the Maktab Committees to preside on the occasion. Should Mr. Tyebji be unable to be present at the meeting Mr. Shums A. Tyebji, Solicitor, who is member of this Association, will take the presidential chair.

An appeal to the trade unions is being made on behalf of 380 drivers and conductors formerly in the employ of the London United Tramways, Limited, who came out on strike against their hours of labour and conditions of work.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A NASIK PLEADER.

Decision Against the Accused.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. WAMAN SAKHARAM KHARE.

For the Accused:—The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, with Mr. Desai.

For the Crown:—Mr. G. S. Rao, Acting Government Pleader.

The Court delivered judgment on the petition of the accused, a Pleader of Nasik, who was ordered by the District Magistrate of Nasik, to furnish security for his good behaviour for a period of one year.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the Court's judgment, said: This is an application by Waman Sakharam Khare, a Pleader of the District Court at Nasik, to set aside the order of the District Magistrate of Nasik, made under Section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directing the petitioner to execute a personal recognisance in Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour for one year, with two substantial and respectable sureties for Rs. 1,000 each. The order has been made as a result of proceedings taken against the petitioner under Chapter 8 of the Code on information that he had been disseminating seditious matters by means of speeches. The speeches, charged against the petitioner as seditious, are six in number, and are found by the District Magistrate to have been delivered on different occasions between the 5th of February, 1907, and the 5th of September, 1908. The last speech was delivered on the latter date. The information was filed before the District Magistrate by the Police under Section 108 of the Code on the 10th December, 1908. Having regard to the date of the last speech and the date of the information, it is contended by the learned Pleader for the petitioner, that the case was clearly not one falling within the scope and object of Section 108. It is argued that the peovisions of the chapter, in which that Section occurs, are of a purely preventive character; and that the Section itself is so worded as to make the intention of the legislature to have been that the person to be dealt with under the Section must be one engaged in the dissemination of sedition at or about the time when the information is filed. Here, it is urged that the petitioner could not be regarded as falling within that category on the 10th December 1908 when the information was filed, because the petitioner's last speech had been delivered on the 5th of September, 1908. After that there had been correspondence between him and the District Magistrate, in the course of which he (the petitioner) had assured the Magistrate that he was not disloyal and even expressed his willingness to give an undertaking that thereafter he would make no speeches on political subjects and take no part in political movements.

The provisions of Chapter 8 of the Code are no doubt preventive in their scope and object; and are obviously aimed at persons who are a danger to the public by reason of the commission by them of certain offences. The test under Section 108 is whether the person proceeded against has been disseminating seditious matter, and there is a fear of a repetition of the offence. In each case that is a question of fact which must be determined with reference to the antecedents of the person and other surrounding circumstances. In the present case, within about 18 months, the petitioner before us had delivered six speeches; the interval between the last speech and the date of the information was not long; it was only three months, and the fact that there had been no repetition of the offence after the 5th of September, 1908, up to the date of the information, is accounted for by the notice given by the District Collector, in the meantime that the petitioner's "mokasa amal" would be declared forfeited on the ground of his disloyalty.

It appears from the record of the District Magistrate's proceedings that, before the commencement of the trial, the petitioner put in an application, protesting that he had "never made any speeches for the purpose of disseminating sedition," but to remove all room for misunderstanding, expressing his readiness to give an undertaking that he would deliver no speeches on political subjects from public platforms for a period of one year "in case the present proceedings" were "dropped." The Magistrate declined to accept any such undertaking. We think he was right. Whether such undertaking would have been legal and valid is doubtful. The case before the Magistrate was criminal, and he had to conform to the provisions of the law strictly before passing an order restricting the ordinary rights of a subject of the Crown.

It was urged before us that the petitioner's undertaking ought to have been accepted, because he was entitled to a "locus penitentiæ." Assuming he was (and it is only an assumption) the terms on which the undertaking was offered were not of penitence. No offence was admitted.

Passing now to the merits of the case, it is complained that the sole evidence against the petitioner is of Police reports, and that these were not admissible. This objection was but faintly pressed and is clearly untenable. The Police officers, who wrote those reports, have been examined as witnesses for the Crown; the reports, to the correctness of which they have sworn, were written soon after they had heard the speeches with the help of notes taken down at the meetings where those speeches had been delivered. The reports were admissible for the purpose of refreshing the memory of the witnesses who had made them; and they have been admitted and used for that purpose only.

But it was said that these reports should not be relied upon, because they are not verbatim, and the whole speeches are not before the Court. The witnesses, however, have given on oath the words or expressions charged as seditious, and the context in which they were uttered. The reports themselves raised the inference of having been made without any desire to misrepresent, because one or two of the speeches reported were free from seditious matter. It was open to the petitioner to shake the credibility of those witnesses in cross-examination by pointing out either that the words were not uttered or that the context was totally different. Nothing of that kind was attempted in cross-examination; and no evidence was led to contradict the Crown witnesses and prove the substantial inaccuracy of their version. It is no excuse that the petitioner could do neither of these, because he could not be expected to remember what he had said in speeches delivered months ago, and to get witnesses who had heard him deliver those speeches and who remembered them. In his judgment the District Magistrate has pointed out the expressions which mark the seditious character of the speeches. The speech Exhibit E characterises the rulers both in words and effect as robbers, who have come here to deceive the people and whose object is, in the long run, if not now, to cover the country with "whites" and make over to them the lands held by the "blacks" now. Exhibit A represents the whites as people whose forms are "white" but in whom "there is poison within." And then it winds up with the threat: "We must fight with him who troubles." And what is worse, the speaker appeals to the younger generation as his hope inviting them in effect to fight. The sting of the other speeches is equally clear. The words and the substance both breathe hatred to the British Rule. The speaker's intention is not to correct, but to root out the British Government as one composed of irreligious robbers, bent on ruining the people of the country, and confiscating their lands with the object of making them over to the "white" people. If the words reported were uttered, it is impossible to make out in what innocent context they could have been used; and the petitioner has not ventured to say that they were not uttered. His denial before the Magistrate has been that the reports are not full and are inaccurate—a vague denial. We agree with the District Magistrate in the conclusion at which he has arrived and uphold his order as one fully justified by the facts of the case. The rule is discharged.

The Hon. Mr. Khare: My Lords, I hope your Lordships will allow my client some "locus penitentiæ" in this matter. Of course now I cannot say anything against the Magistrate's decision in that report. Some time should be allowed us to show that Mr. Waman Khare was sincere in the offer he had made about the undertaking.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Whether penitence has been expressed?

The Hon. Mr. Khare: He has expressed it to the Magistrate; I express penitence for him now.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Do you admit that the speeches were seditious; does he admit that they are, and is penitent?

The Hon. Mr. Khare: Yes. The fact is I have myself not seen Mr. Khare about this; but my learned friend Mr. Ratanji Desai, who appears with me in this matter, says that he is authorised to say so about those statements.

The Chief Justice: What statements?

The Hon. Mr. Khare: That these were statements in his speeches which he ought not to have delivered. But that is quite apart from the other matter that my client has done nothing which would affect him before the Court as to his professional conduct.

The Chief Justice: Before we take that into account there must be a clear expression of regret.

The Hon. Mr. Khare: We ask for some time.

The Chief Justice: Take a week.

The Hon. Mr. Khare: A week will do.

The notice matter about the making of an enquiry into the conduct of the accused, under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Court, was accordingly adjourned to a week.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Beaman.

LAKSHMAN KRISNAYA SAMBRODI VS. KRISHNA RAO AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff-appellant:—The Hon'ble Mr. Khare and Mr. Nilkant Atmaram.

For the defendant-respondents:—Mr. H. C. Coyaji with M. G. K. Dandekar.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, District Judge of Dharwar. This action was instituted by the plaintiff who sued on a pronote for Rs. 1,417-8-0 executed by one Narayan Ramachandra, who represented a firm known as Subarao Manjappa. The defendants were sued as the surviving members of that firm. The defendants pleaded that Narayan's representatives should be made necessary parties to the suit, that Narayan had no authority to borrow on the firm's behalf or to trade in cotton, and that the money was not borrowed for the partnership business. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Hubli, who ordered the plaintiff to recover the amount of claim and costs from the defendants. In appeal, the District Judge of Dharwar, varied the decree of the Court of first instance, by holding that defendants 2 and 3 were not liable. In other respects, he confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, while disposing of the case, observed that the gist of the Hon'ble Mr. Khare's arguments in this appeal would tend to show that the Courts were wrong in holding that Anantaya was a partner. But even if that assumption was made, it would by no means follow that defendants 2 and 3 were partners and that was the position which the appellants had to establish. It appeared to His Lordship, on a consideration of the evidence, that the District Judge was perfectly right in his view that the object of these papers was to admit Anantaya into partnership. It was perfectly true that the papers were drawn up roughly and not with the precision which one would expect from an English lawyer. But these papers were drawn up by a rough people merely as a memorandum, and the only question was how they understood the documents. After taking the circumstances of the case into account, His Lordship held that the District Judge was right in his finding that defendants 2 and 3 were not partners. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath (Chairman), and Mr. D. G Sukhadwalla.

CARTS ATHWART A STREET.

Their Worships disposed of 27 cases, including one in which Dhondu Gainoo and three other cart-drivers were charged with causing their vehicles to halt athwart Parsi Bazaar Street and thereby causing obstruction on Thursday last. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re 1 each.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs K. R. Kama (Chairman), and F. Parekh.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 50 cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman), and Mr. N. S. Bengalee.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of about 50 cases, including some against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman) and N. N. Wadia.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

A COMMISSION, consisting of Mr. E. B. Howell, I. C. S., nominated by the Hon'ble the Resident on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. Rai Murlidhar, the Soobadar of Varangal, nominated by His Highness' Government, and Khan Sahib Moulvi Shaik Abdulcadir Baakza, nominated by Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, was appointed by His Highness the Nizam's Goverament to enquire and decide the claims of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung against His Highness's Government and counter-claims against Sultan Nawaz Jung. The Commission assembled first on the 23rd June and there were three subsequent sittings. Mr. Vithal Marooti, the Perokar of Sultan Nawaz Jung, presented fourteen claims and Mr. Datar, B.A., the Perokar of His Highness's Government, presented seven counter-claims. Mr. Datar, on behalf of His Highness's Government, asked one month's time to write Jawabdavas (written statements) which was granted and the Commission was postponed to 7th August.

JESSE BUNKER, a deaf mute, son of the famous Siamese twin Chang, who, with his brother, died in 1874, has been killed in North Carolina by lightning while sheltering from a storm.

THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you will kindly advise the public through the medium of your paper to take precautions against the onset of malaria, at this season. The accompanying leaflet has been issued as usual every year. Quinine should be freely used amongst servants and labourers. It is impossible to get rid of every pool of water where mosquitoes are likely to breed at this time of the year. Pesterine can be had by applying at any of the Health Department Officers or dispensaries and quinine is supplied gratis to the poor.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MALARIAL FEVERS.

It is the duty of every one employing labour:—

1. To improve the condition of their servants' houses and to see that they are not unduly crowded.

2. To see that their compounds and the surroundings of their houses are kept as clean as possible, special attention being paid to the clearing away of old tin pots and pans, rank vegetation, manure and refuse.

3. To fill up or drain all small pools, ponds and collections of stagnant water near their houses.

They should also be requested to use their influence among their friends, neighbours and acquaintances to the end that these may follow their example.

The Malaria Parasite is conveyed by a species of mosquito.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN INSIDE THE HOUSE.

1. The proper use of the mospuito net is the best and surest prophylactic measure that we have. The net should be of a small mesh and should be tucked in carefully all round the bed. If rods are used it should be hung inside them.

2 During the rains and whenever fever is prevalent each member of your household, including your servants, should get 10 grains of quinine a week. The money will be well spent, in that it prevents fever occurring among the members of your household and being conveyed to others by the mosquitoes.

3. The general cleanliness of your house should receive much attention. It is found that mosquitoes rest in dark and dusty corners. The cleaner the house the fewer the mosquitoes.

4. It is advisable to have as few curtains and as little drapery in a house as possible, as they harbour mosquitoes. Curtains should be light in colour and of a washable material.

5. With regard to children on their going to bed, it is advisable to anoint their legs, arms, foreheads and necks with oil of eucalyptus, or menthol and vaseline or carbolic oil, and also when washing them to use turpentine soap, as such measures tend to keep off mosquitoes.

6. Careful attention should be paid to water receptacles in bathrooms, and around the house. It is not advisable to keep "gurrahs" or "chatties" full of water in a bath-room. Those in use should be emptied daily. Special attention should be paid to the "gurrahs" kept for cooling soda water.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

1. Small "kutchs" ponds and ditches exist in many gardens and compounds in India, and are generally the breeding places of mosquitoes, which when mature readily fly into the house. These ponds are often made by the landlord when he repairs the stables or servants' houses. Therefore, one of your first measures should be to have all ponds and ditches near your house filled up.

2. Frequently, there lie near the kitchen and outhouse old pots, kerosine tins, and other receptacle for water; a careful search for these should be made and, if found, they should be removed or destroyed.

3. The next point which should receive your attention is the surface drainage round the house. Frequently, only "kutchs" surface drains are found. When these are out of repair, stagnant water will accumulate during the rains. To obviate this, good small "pucca" surface drains should carry the water well away on every side.

4. A systematic weekly inspection of the vicinity of the kitchen, servants' houses and compound generally should be made.

5. The surface drainage round the mouth of the compound well is often very bad. Waste water accumulates there and anopheles pools are thus formed. You should therefore get a good "pukka" surface drain to carry off all waste water from the well and distribute it to the garden. The well should be protected by a close fitting cover.

6. The system of flower garden irrigation tends to form pools where mosquitoes can breed.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MURDER OF SIR W. CURZON-WYLLIE.

THE "INDU PRAKASH":—The fuller accounts sent by Reuter confirm our worst suspicions and show that the outrage on Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka was of the most brutal and diabolical kind, and directly connected with intensely immoral and unmitigatedly un-Hindu anarchist propoganda, fostered by that fatal curse to Indian students going to England—the so-called India House of Satanic mission founded and guided by the cowardly Shyamji Krishnawarma. Every circumstance imaginable by a tragedian combined to give the darkest complexion to the dastardly outrage. It was committed amid rejoicings on one of those auspicious occasions which are planned with the holy object of blending the East and the West in bonds of social good-will and amity. Its object was an old gentleman of ehivalrous disposition known to be particularly friendly to Indians and specially interested in the well-being of Indian students. The murderer is a youth, the preversion of whose conscience was an complete as it was effected in spite of active steps to counteract the evil influences which over-powered it—steps taken by his dearest and nearest—by those who found the money for his education in England. The Government action is more effective but it has its limitation. It can reach only the actual wrong-doer and a general policy of repression is apt to be misunderstood and only creates cheap martyrs. But society can extend longer arms and if it means business can do its work effectively. We counsel it to begin a crusade not only against overt anarchism, but also those subtle covert depraving influences which furnish the recruiting ground for anarchism.

THE POLICY OF THE IMPROVEMLNT TRUST.

The "Indu Prakash":—Poor Improvement Trust! It has fallen on evil days. The Government is blaming it for being over remiss in performing one of the most important duties it had been called into existence to perform—we mean the duty of providing adequate and sanitary house accommodation for our poor. The work required an outlay of seventy-five lakhs. The Trust during the past twelve years of its active work has spent only a fifth of the amount required !! It has put forth its activities in beautifying Bombay and shown greater energy in destruction than in construction. It was upheld and overindulged and thus spoilt by the last two Bombay Governments. We are glad to see Sir George Clarke's Government boldly taking a right view as to its shortcomings. Public opinion has of course been consistently condemning the policy of the Trust and pointing out the disastrous consequences of its programme of wild schemes for beautifying Bombay and destroying houses so recklessly as to enormously raise the rents and force either overcrowding or practical house-less-ness on the displaced poor populations. We are glad to note that the principal sins of commisson and omission of the Improvement Trust were vigorously exposed by the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey during the last Budget debate of the Bombay Council. Very valuable was his remark that if the Trust had directed its energies first of all towards developing the virgin lands in its possession by building houses thereon and attracting the people to them, the result would have been an automatic fall in the value of lands and buildings in the congested parts of the city and that the Trust would then have been able to buy houses and lands for "Improvment schemes" at much cheaper rates than have to be paid at present. Let us hope the Trusts' policy will be changed in the direction pointed out.

The "Rast Goftar":—Mr. C. N. Wadia has contributed an important letter relative to the acquisition by the City Improvement Trust,—forcible appropriation would be a more pertinent expression —of a certain landed property at Chowpati. This site was vested by right of purchase in the charitable trust which was founded to carry out the philanthrophic intentions of Mrs. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, for the provision of cheap sanitary 'dwellings for the poor of his community. Mr. Wadia's letter has both its humorous as well as its serious side. For example the "sang-froid" demand by the Trust of land worth two and a half lakhs of rupees for a mere song was ludicrous in the extreme, and no less ridiculous was their bare-faced claim to obtain 3,000 yards of valuable land free of all costs, and another piece of the same dimension at half its market value. The whole transaction, from start to finish, is shrouded in a mystery which gives point to the edge that speaks of truth as stranger than fiction. The manner in which this land was finally disposed of belies the presumption of greed to which its early action might have lent itself. If the property, after it was compulsorily forced out of the hands of its legitimate owners, was sold by the Trust at a price capable of covering legal and other expenses which were incurred on its account, plus some very substantial profit in the bargain, the story would have put on a different complexion altogether. But what was the net outcome of this unseemly and protracted dispute? Put in a nutshell it implies loss of Rs. 23,000 to the Trust, loss of Rs. 20,000 to the Charity, loss of a splendid building site to poor Parsis, loss of time, energy and attention, which would have been devoted to a better purpose on both sides The Trust officials who guide the destiny of that body are at a loss to comprehend why they have never been able to win over public confidence. But with such palpable evidence of gross inefficiency, we wonder little that the city is anxious to see the wings of the Trust clipped off.

TERRORING THE GOVERNMENT.

The "Parsi":—When noticing last week the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, we had remarked that His Excellency Sir George Clarke had correctly gauged the real situation in the matter of the question of Mahomedan representation, when he said that "he had no evidence, at present, that the natural leaders of Mahomedan opinion in this Presidency are unanimous in accepting the principle of communal representation." The evidence has been forthcoming. For the "Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi," an Association for the promotion of English education among Moslems, in a memorial submitted by them to Government, declare that "the opinion of Mahomedans is divided on the subject." They assert that "in educated circles it is doubted if separate elections would be found workable, and whether they would not create animosities between Hindus an Mussalmans." Had this not been the case the Mussalmans, as it was rightly stated by his Excellency the Governor, would have called a public meeting in Bombay and discussed the matter thoroughly. But they have not done so, and at the last moment when the Reforms Scheme has been completed, the Moslem League party has begun to fulminate in the Anglo-Indian papers with a view to terrorise the Government. We have no hesitation in characterising the "Fulmination" of certain big Mahomedans—not necessarily the leaders of that great community's opinion, as mere 'bluff.' Lords Morley and Minto have shown hitherto a good deal of moral courage and we trust they will stand now by the best traditions of their race their honest convictions and what we may call, the eternal interests of India and will not give in to the illogical and untenable claims blustered up by a few Mahomedans.

The "Rast Goftar":—The leaders of the Mahomedan community are ill-advised in the agitation which they have kept up with more tenacity than discretion in support of their claims for a separate representation. They have yet to acquire the art of leaving well alone, as even the strongest cause would not endure without impairment the excessive interference which the Mahomedans have brought to bear upon this question. They played their game with remarkable tact till the discussion of the Bill in Parliament. They have since overdone their part, what with constant badgering and immoderate demands which have estranged from them the sympathy of their well-wishers. There is an evident desire on the part of responsible statesmen to do ample justice to their cause. However, all further interference would be regarded as wanton obstruction, and would place Government in a very awkward predicament. If we properly understand them—and their demands are amendable to no other interpretation—nothing would satisfy them short of a complete concession of their most ambitious programme. They want separate electorates from the municipalities upwards to the Imperial Council, and representation in excess of their numerical strength. Their latter claim is based on what they are pleased to call their political importance which, by insinuation, casts a reflection on other communities and races who, by military prowess or by fidelity to the Crown, are an asset as valuable as the Islam population of India. The importunate manner in which they press their point has caused other communities and political institutions to get not a little uneasy, and there are evident traces of unrest which would, as the Bombay Presidency Association forestalls, imperil the success of the whole Reform Scheme.

The "Gujarati":—Although we do not like to pronounce our final view upon the speech delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan at the annual meeting of the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League, Reuter's summary of its contents shows that like some of the other Mahomedan leaders, the Aga Khan too has lost balance of judgment. He has been one of the much-lauded favourites of the Anglo-Indian Press and has well known to re-echo the views and the sentiments of the latter. Whilst the London "Times" and many other Anglo-Indian papers have been trying to widen the cleavage between the two great communities by their misleading and even offensive writings, one might have expected a Mahomedan, occupying the position he does as the social and religious leader of an important section of the Mahomedan community, to show greater relf-restraint and a keener sense of responsibility than he has done. We fail to understand what the vast brotherhood of the Islamic world exceeding 250,000,000, has got to do with the question of the Mahomedan community under the new constitution about to be introduced. We wish the Aga Khan had the courage of his convictions and use the same argument in support of the demands of the Mahomedan Progressives in Egypt. But we have never heard him supporting those demands on any such ground. Until two years ago H. H. the Aga Khan never lifted his voice in furtherance of Indian reforms. And it is not a little strange that he should have now become suddenly alive to the political importance of the vast Islamic world in Asia, Africa and Europe.

A STARTLING REVELATION.

The "Parsi":—A case decided in the Presidency Magistrate's Court this week made a startling revelation. A man was charged with importing into Bombay no less then one hundred and twelve pounds of contraband meat. The enterprising smuggler pleaded guilty and admitted that he had been running this business for the last twenty-two years! The man certainly ought to write and publish his autobiography—it would prove interesting to the general public and instructive to the local Police and Municipal Inspectors, as revealing the secret of the impunity with which he managed to hoodwink them for more than two decades. We should like to make a suggestion to the authorities if they are in a mood to entertain it. The enterprising smuggler should prove a valuable acquisition to the Police force. If the homely adage of setting a thief to catch a thief has any meaning, this man should be able to point out to the Police other men engaged in the same interesting profession as himself. For we cannot believe that he has been the only sinner. There have been frequent complaints lately from the suburbs of Bombay of dogs disappearing in the most unaccountable manner. Their owners will now be able to understand their pets' enforce absence and destination. The prospects of being able to live comfortably in Bombay are certainly improving. What with poisoned milk, scanty water-supply undulating roads, high rents, higher prices of foodstuffs and dogs, cats and hyenas meat—Bombay bids fair to realise the Utopia idealised by More more than three hundred years ago.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 11.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns.—255, 178, Part 1, 520.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns.—277, 269, 477.
Collections for Poor Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—352, 312, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—511, 278, 216, 352.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for the Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8 45 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the C.M.S. Up-country Missions.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—124.
Hymns.—41, 219 352.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—49, 134, 93, 649.
Psalm.—46.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
11 a. m.—Preacher, the Pastor.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, the Pastor.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—260, 320, 177.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—274, 595, 300.
6-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—285, 545, 477.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday.

THE Grand Trunk Pacific line connecting Winnipeg and Lake Superior will be opened on August 1 in time to handle the grain crops of the Western provinces.

COMMUNICATION has now been restored between the inner docks of Brussels and the Charleroi Canal, which was interrupted by the recent collapse of the canal.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 22.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col A H Gordon, C B to be a general Staff officer, 1st grade, vice Col J T Johnston June 13.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Capt G G Middleton, resigns his commission June 23.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Capt G Landale resigns his commission June 23.

13th Hussars—Capt. G H Hodgkinson resigns his commission June 23,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art,—Major H H Butler to be lieutenant-colonel, vice A H Gordon C.B., promoted June 13; Major R F X Mac Geough-Bond is placed on retired pay June 19,

The undermentioned captains to be Majors:—H M Davson, vice H H Butler June 13; Brevet Major H N St J Maule, vice R F X MacGeough-Bond June 19; Capt E W Furse to be adjutant vice P. Wheatley promoted June 1.

Royal Garrison Art—Major C Phillipps is seconded for service under the Canadian Government: Capt C F Bishop to be major, vice C Phillipps May 28; Capt H Wadlow is seconded for service on the Staff June 1. The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—W B G Barne, vice F A Easton (March 10 E B Scott, vice C F Bishop May 28; A E C Myers, vice H Wadlow; G A Hassells-Yates, vice H B Mayne June 1; Supernumerary Lieut W A Moore is restored to the Establishment, vice D B C Sladen seconded June 18; Capt F, A Easton to be adjutant, vice A Ellershaw promoted March 10; Capt H B Mayne to be instructor in gunnery (second class), vice R L Haymes, appointed adjutant June 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col F J Anderson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List June 21.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regt.—Second Lieut N Leith-Hay Clark, from 3rd batt the Lincolnshire Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L F Hepworth, seconded June 23.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut E Roche-Kelly to be adjutant, vice T B Vandeleur; Lieut E Roche-Kelly, adjutant, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907 June 1.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—F F Corbett Winder, vice F H Edwards, seconded; A J N Thomas vice F F Corbett Winder seconded for service under the Colonial Office May 29.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut H C M M Crichton to be captain, vice O H Delano Osborne, appointed adjutant June 6.

The Worcestershire Regt—Supernumerary Capt P E Vaughan is restored to the establishment, vice B K W Bacon, promoted June 11.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Capt K A Macleod to be major, vice W J Anderson, retired June 12.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Capt J B Wroughton to be adjutant, vice R B Otter-Barry May 1.

The Hampshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W C Garsia, vice G G Heywood, retired; B S Parker, vice W C Garsia, seconded while studying the Japanese language June 12.

The South Staffordshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of second Lieut F H Gunner is antedated to April 22, vice G A Yool, promoted.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt C S H Waymouth is seconded for service on the Staff June 13.

The Essex Regt—Lieut A E M S Thomson to be captain vice A P Churchill, seconded; Supernumerary Lieut R H D Wight is restored to the Establishment, vice A E M S Thomson May 7.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Capt R E H James is seconded for service on the Staff June 2; Lieut V L Henderson is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 74 (b) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 April 23. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenant are restored to the Establishment:—J P D Underwood vice V L Henderson April 23; R G Stokes, vice C W W Sandes, appointed adjutant June 2; A W Colley, vice R T Pelly, appointed adjutant June 9.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Capt H H Norman to be major, vice F J Parker, promoted June 15.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Second Lieut R B L Bazley White to be lieutenant, vice A H Pullman, promoted March 1.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Capt J B G. Tulloch is seconded for service on the Staff June 1; Lieut J E Munby to be captain, in succession to Major A G Marrable, who holds a Staff appointment April 26; Second Lieut A G L Clark resigns his commission June 23.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major R Byron, D S O, retires on retired pay June 23; Supernumerary Capt B Seymour is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major W H L Allgood, who holds a Staff appointment June 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Lieut P S Rowan to be captain, vice E L W Henslow, seconded April 15. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—P T Hogan, vice A V P Martin, promoted April 6; P S L Beaver, vice E M Mulliken, admitted to the Indian Army April 7.

The Manchester Regt—Supernumerary Lieut J R Heelis is restored to the establishment, vice W G Mansergh, seconded June 1.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt R E H Lockley is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Vols May 15.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Lieut O C S Gilliat is seconded for service on the Staff. under the provisions of Article 74(b) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 May 17.

The Army Service Corps.

Capt C R Lloyd reverts to the rank of lieutenant, at his own request, in view of admission to the Indian Army Jan. 21.

Mounted Infantry.

Capt H W B Thorp the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf to be adjutant 2nd batt vice Capt T W Stansfeld, D S O Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Reg June 22.

Army Pay Department.

Capt H T Arnold, paymaster, to be major June 8.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen H Barron C V O retires on retired pay, Col temporary Major-Gen H I W Hamilton, C V O, C B, D S O, major-general General Staff Mediterranean Command, to be major-general vice H Barron C V O June 23.

The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels —A H Gordon, C B from Royal Art June 13; F J Anderson, Half pay List June 21.

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names are granted the rank of lieutenant from those dates but without pay or allowances:—Lieut K H Stenning late Royal Field Art Nov 22 1902; Lieut E Montagu Smith late the York and Lancashire Regt Jan 10 1906; Lieut W Odell, late the Connaught Rangers April 27, 1906; Lieut F B Scott late Royal Garrison Art March 21, 1907; Second Lieut J W Thomson-Glover late the Royal Irish Regt Nov 29; Lieut C D Frost late the Royal Munster Fusiliers Jan 3.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are transferred, with substantive rank and seniority corresponding to that which they held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining their honorary rank:—From the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk R F R A:—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col the Right Hon Sir S B Crossley, Bart, M V O, Major and Honorary Lieut-Col Sir T L Hare, Bart, M V O. Captains and Honorary Majors:—Sir A J Compton-Thornhill, Bart, C H Walter, J M Wilson, R F Boileau. From the Suffolk R F R A:—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col R J Carthew, Major and Honorary Lieut-Col A V St J White. From the Cornwall and Devon Miners R F R A:—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col H J Young-Jamieson, Major and Honorary Lieut-Col W G Bedford. From Kent R F R A:—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col R de Bray Hassell. Capt and Honorary Major C E Sehlesinger. From the Dublin City R F R A:—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col W D'Oyly Battley, From the Sussex R F R A:—Lieut Col and Honorary Col H H Peel, Major and Honorary Lieut Col C H R Pelly, Capt and Honorary Major F J Maitland. From the Fife R F R A:—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col A D Seton. From the Forfar and Kincardine R F R A:—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col O A V Yates, Major and Honorary Lieut Col J A H Lindsay. From the South-East of Scotland R F R A:—Major and Honorary Lieut Col D W Milne-Home. From the West of Scotland R F R A:—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col J A C Younger, Capt and Honorary Major A D Snow. From the Devon R F R A:—Major and Honorary Lieut Col H W K Wait, From the Waterford R F R A:—Lieut Col and Honorary Col R T Carew June 23.

The undermentioned officers are transferred, retaining the seniority which they held in the Special Reserve of Officers:—From the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk R F R A:—Capt L G Buxton, M V O; Lieuts B F L Cranworth, N F R Rippingall, C E J Trafford, C A M Cater; Second Lieuts E H Boxton, C H Seymour. From the 2nd Lancashire R F R A —Lieut J Murray From the Sussex K F R A:—Capt C H Hannington. From the Cornwall and Devon Miners R F R A:—Capt J G Cavenagh-Mainwaring. From the Fife R F R A:—Second Lieut J H Jaques. From the Devon R F R A:—Capt W Vaughan-Jenkins june 23.

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

Sir W E T Avery, Bart, to be lieutenant June 23.

Admiralty, 22nd June.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Court Osborni has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th October 1908.

The Reverend Robert Jackson Peyton Burbery, B.A, has this day been appointed a Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Walter Stafford to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th June.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Harold Edward Mostyn Watkins has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Was Office, Whitehall, 25th June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Sir Arthur A. Barrett, K C B, Indian Army, to be Adjutant-General in India, vice Major-General R I Scalion, C B, C I E, D S O, Dated 1st April.

Colonel Edward Agar, from Half-pay List, to be Officer in charge of Royal Engineer Records, vice Colonel G H Sim, C B. Dated 19th June,

Establishments.

Royal Army Medical Corps School of Instruction, Major Charles C. Fleming. D.S.O., M B., Royal. Army Medical Corps, to be Instructor, vice, Major J. D. Ferguson, D.S.O. Dated 13th June.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Lieutenant William McC. Duguid McCombie to be Captain, vice G. G. Middleton, resigned. Dated 23rd June.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis A. U. Pickering to be Lieutenant, vice W McC. Duguid McCombie. Dated 23rd June.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Second Lieutenant John C. K. H. Charters resigns his Commission. Dated 26th June.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Edger H. Stocker to be Captain vice G. H. Hodgkinson, resigned. Dated 23rd June.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Second Lieutenant Algernon G. Parsons resigns his Commission. Dated 26th June.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Eric G. Hart reverts to the rank of Lieutenant, at his own request, in view to transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 1st September, 1906.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—Robert de W. Waller, for service with the Indian Army. Dated 14th April.

Reginald M. Crosse, whilst studying the Chinese language. Dated 3rd May.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver S. W. Nugent, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be an Aide-de-Camp, to His Majesty The King, and is promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel, vice Major-General H. L. W. Hamilton, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. Dated 23rd June.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colones:—

Capel M. Brunker, D.S.O. The Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 24th June.

Thomas C. F. Somerville, The King's Own (Royal, Lancaster Regiment). Dated 26th June.

Reginald P. Grove, The Cheshire Regiment. Dated 26th June.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 24th June.

George H. Painton, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Adolphus Black, The York and Lancaster Regiment.

Leonard J. Wheeler, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).

James Lee, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

General Reserve of Officers.

Arthur Vesey, Earl of Clanwilliam, late Captain, Royal Horse Guards, to be Captain. Dated 26th June

Edward Strachey, late Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th June.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 10th July.

148. Detail for the week ending 17th instant:—

Monday, 12th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade outside the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 13th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 a.m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p. m.

III For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Cathedral High School at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday 14th instant—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p. m,

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday 15th instant—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 16th inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

Subject for the week,—Physical Training without arms.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A
Bombay, 9th July.

622 LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to Sergt. T. h. Venn, No 1 Coy., for 6 months, with effect from 17th July.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into .....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There, I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 bottes for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 29th June.—Privates Jordan and Higgins, of the 14th (King's) Hussars, were to-day charged before the District Magistrate under Section 457 I. P. C. with house-breaking. The accused were detected on the morning of the 12th instant breaking open with a crow-bar the front door of the business premises of Messrs. Narayen Rao at 29, South Parade. On being arrested the accused were searched and Jordan was found in possession of a bunch of skeleton keys. Sergeant Welsh, of the 14th Hussars, deposed to the accused being absent from barracks on the night in question and Private Miller who occupies the same barrack room with the accused identified the instrument the accused are alleged to have used for breaking open the door as the leg of his iron cot that had been removed from the barracks.

The accused were then called upon to make statements. Private Jordan said that he and the second accused Higgins were coming down South Parade Road on the morning in question; when they were stopped by the Police and this case was foisted upon them. He had no desire to obtain his discharge from the Army by being convicted by the Civil power. In regard to the leg of the cot he said that it would fit any cot in the Regiment. Private Higgins said that he wished to endorse every word Jordan had said. He was not desirous of obtaining his discharge from the Army.

Accused made a further statement explaining that they bought the keys in the bazaar to open a lock on their box of which they had lost the key. The case is proceeding.

The ceremony of opening for traffic "Bangalore East," the new station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at the northern Extension to the C. and M. Station was held this afternoon. The station is of course only a small one on the main line and at present has no sidings, though these will be provided no doubt when traffic develops. It has the usual appurtenances of a booking office and quarters for the staff, and most of the trains to and from Bangalore Cantonment will stop here to pick up passengers and goods. At 5 p.m. a special train arrived from the Cantonment Station bringing with it Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. B. P. Annasamy Moodelliar and a number of other passengers. On these alighting the train was run back to the Cantonment to make way for the evening passenger train from Jolarpet. Mrs. Richards then proceeded to the booking office and opened it with a golden key, Mr. Ewing appearing at the counter and purchasing the first ticket. Mrs. Ewing then opened the gate leading into the station premises being also presented with a golden key for the purpose. The party then adjourned to a shamiana pitched in the vicinity of the new station where the guests were entertained to Indian music and acrobatic displays by Dombars.

Mr. W. McHutchin, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department and Railway, is leaving India very shortly, having retired to-day from the service of Government. He has served the Government for nearly thirty-five years having joined the service as an Assistant Engineer of the third grade on the 13th October, 1874. Six years later he was appointed Assistant Engineer first grade on duty on the then Mysore State Railway, and was promoted to Executive Engineer in July, 1881. During the next four years Mr. McHutchin was employed chiefly on Railway Survey work and in 1885 was appointed officer in charge of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition for Mysore and Coorg. On his return to regular duty he was in charge of the office of the Consulting Engineer, Mysore, Government and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In November, 1885, at the Rendition, Mr. McHutchin was appointed 1st grade Assistant Engineer Imperial and 3rd grade Executive Engineer, local, and was employed on the Survey of the Bangalore Hindupur Railway. He rose rapidly in his Department and acted several times as Chief Engineer to the Government till he was confirmed in that appointment in 1902. Among other commendations Mr. McHutchin has received here the thanks of the Government of H. H. the Maharajah for work done in connection with the Cauvery Power scheme, the following note having been recorded:—"Mr. McHutchin's work in connection with the hydraulic engineering was invaluable and the assistance rendered by him generally was worthy of an officer of his experience and reputation." In 1905 the thanks of H. H. the Maharajah was conveyed to Mr, McHutchin for the care and forethought brought to bear by him on the supervision of the various arrangements in connection with the reception of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales at Bangalore and Mysore. The retiring officer and Mrs. McHutchin are very popular members of Bangalore Society and, when they leave the Station their absence will be greatly regretted. There has been no definite announcement as to who is to succeed Mr. McHutchin, but it is understood that the Government contemplate appointing an Indian this responsible post.

TRICHINOPOLY.

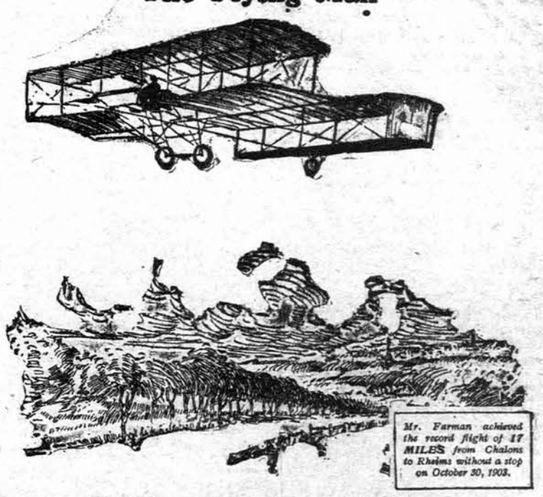
Trichinopoly, 29th June.—Mr. S. Finney, C.I.E. Member of the Railway Board, will pay a visit to this place next week. It is said that sanction has been received for the removal of the Railway Workshops from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. The arrangements made by the Company for the supply to passengers of food and light refreshments on the railway platforms at Trichinopoly and Tanjore are appreciated by the public. The hotel-keepers, who are given rooms on the platforms free of rent, are able to supply a better quality of food than when they paid rent. This is a sacrifice of revenue which the Company made for the sake of the travelling public.

The consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Faisandier, as Assistant Bishop of Trichinopoly—a memorable event in the annals of the town—took place off on Sunday, the 27th instant, and its celebration was marked throughout with the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the Roman Catholics who flocked to the doors of the Cathedral in vast numbers from the remotest parts of the Diocese, to witness the elevation to the Episcopal dignity of one who, as a simple Priest, has been working among the humblest of them, and doing all in his power to assist them in their spiritual as well as temporal affairs. Distinguished Prelates, Superiors of Missions and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church who had been invited for the occasion, arrived during the course of the preceding week and on the day of the Consecration there were present five Bishops, viz., His Grace the Most Rev. Herman Jurgens, S.J. D.D., Archbishop of Bombay, and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province, and Their Lordships the Rt. Rev Dr. J. M Barthe, S.J., Bishop of Trichinopoly, the Rt. Rev. Dr. H. M. Bottero, Bishop of Kumbakonam, Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Roy, Bishop of Coimbatore, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. C. Ravigne, S. J., Bishop of Trincomalee. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. Morel, D.D., Archbishop-Elect of Pondicherry, who was unable to be present, was represented by the Rev. Fathers C. Ponzel and Escande. There were besides a hundred Priests assembled. The inside of the Cathedral was profusely decorated in suitable designs. The grand High Altar looked beautiful, covered all over with embroidered silks and cloths of selver and gold, while flower vases and candelabra of exquisite workmanship were arranged artistically over it. Outside, the front of the church was covered by a graceful pandal and all round there was a profusion of national and religious flags, festoons, "thoranums," plantain trees, etc., interspersed with triumphal arches bearing suitable inscriptions expressive of the loyalty and devotion of the members of the Catholic community. In the evening a grand Public Reception awaited the newly-consecrated Bishop and the other Prelates. At 5 o'clock all the Catholics of the town assembled in the compound of the Holy Redeemer's Church, and from there proceeded in procession to the Cathedral, bearing with them the offerings of the Indian Catholics of Trichinopoly to the new Bishop and presents to the distinguished visitors. The procession made an imposing appearance as it wended its way through the main street. The Band played lively marches, and in the centre three huge elephants marched majestically, the biggest of them being mounted by the crozier-bearer, while on the others National and Papal flags were carried in triumph. They were followed by two camels.

THE Working Colonies Committee of the Central Unemployed Body reports the continuous receipt of applications from farmers in England for farm hands.

WRITING to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Olive Schreiner, the novelist, says: I am always so glad that I didn't die before the suffragette movement began, because now I know that my highest hopes for women on earth will ultimately be reached.

The Flying Man



Mr. Farman achieved the record flight of 27 MILES from Chalons to Rheims without a stop on October 30, 1908.

Nerve Strain and Exhaustion—

Mr. Henry Farman's marvellous conquest of the air is another of those brilliant triumphs of nerve force and endurance which are made possible by the vitalising potency of Phosferine.

The master minds, the leaders of men, have ever been the foremost to esteem the energising efficacy of Phosferine, but *the very importance and difficulty* of Mr. Farman's historic achievement is the strongest possible proof of the supreme restorative qualities possessed by the greatest of all tonics. Mr. Farman expresses the warm

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

THE hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brassfilings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji of Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C.S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

Chaya Goma, further cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said that he had been for the last twelve months or so employed in the Government Dockyard permanently, of which six months he had stayed at home owing to illness. He got a rupee a day. Before he was employed in the Dockyard, he used to work as a labourer and got six or eight annas a day. Some work-people, including Nagu Goma, his brother and others, introduced him to the Dockyard. Burn employed him there. He had known the people who helped him to load the cart for four or five years. He knew Fernandes knew their names since they were employed in the Dockyard.

Mr. Branson: Supposing Fernandes wrote a letter to a person, enquiring as to the names of the persons who loaded the cart can you explain his conduct?

Mr. Nicholson objected to the question. His Worship disallowed the objection.

Witness: As a matter of fact he knows their names. That is all.

Witness further said that he knew a man named Francis, employed in the Dockyard, who was a relation of Fernandes. The persons who helped witness to load the cart were arrested the same day that he was arrested. He saw them twice or thrice on different occasions in the Commissioner of Police's Office and they had come to the Court every day as witnesses. He was not in custody now. There was no policeman constantly on guard over him, sleeping near his room at Chinchpokli.

Mr. Branson: When you come to this Court, were you accompanied by a policeman?

Witness: A sepoy comes to me to remind me of the day on which I have to attend the Court. As far as the Commissoner's Office I come alone. From there all witnesses come to the Court together.

Witness further said there was a Police-guard at the Dockyard. He always noticed one policeman there. There was a shed between the sepoy's post and the place where the cart was loaded, and so he could not be positive whether the policeman could see the cart being loaded. The place where the cart was loaded was open to the public.

Superintendent Stanford, cross-examined by Mr. Binning, said that on the 31st May, he did not see any pass offered to anybody.

Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali, cross-examined by Mr. Binning, said that on the 31st May he told two sepoys to watch the Dockyard. As far as he knew no sepoys were told off to watch the Dockyard before that. When he came within sight of the cart it was standing still. Since the 31st May, he had not questioned any of the witnesses and no statements had been made to him.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that since the 31st May, he had been only once to the factory.

Inspector Morris was called for cross-examination.

Mr. Binning applied for leave to reserve the cross-examination of Inspector Morris. Mr. Binning said that the prosecution had stated their intention of calling further evidence, and as Mr. Morris was the investigating officer in the case, he (Mr. Binning) would prefer to reserve his cross-examination till all the prosecution witnesses were examined.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the application. The application was refused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, Inspector Morris said that he was one of the investigating officers in the case.

Who is the chief investigating officer in the case?—I could not tell you that.

Have you not said that the case was in your charge?—Yes.

Then you were the investigating officer?—I had no specific instructions that I was to investigate the case. I was making inquiries as other officers did.

You were in charge of the case?—I was, and in that way Messrs. Mirza, Sullivan, and Sloane also might be called investigating officers.

Witness further said that he admitted that he had made an affidavit to the High Court, in which he had stated that he was in charge of the case. He was ordered to investigate the case some time on the 31st of May. Before that he had no orders to make any inquiries about the Dockyard. He did not know whether the Dockyard was watched before the 31st May. On that date, among other persons, Antoo, Luxman, John DeSouza, Gopinath and Bablia Hari were brought to the Police Station. He had been here almost everyday and had seen these persons here. They might probably have been called by the Police in case they might be required to give evidence. Dasrath and Fernandes were, roughly speaking, taken the same day to the Police Station. He brought Henry and Willis. He did not know who brought the others. He could not say whether the other persons mentioned were let go that night or not. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sullivan, himself and probably Mr. Sloane were there at the Police Station that night. He left the Police Office some time after 1 a.m. in the morning, when none of the other officers had left. Some statements were taken before he left. Chaya's statement was taken by him in writing. He did not know whether that night a written statement of Fernandes was taken. Chhaya's statement was taken on the 31st. Fernandes' first statement was not dated. All the statements were taken within a couple of days. So far as he knew only one statement of Fernandes' was taken down in writing.

Did Chaya tell you that Henry had taken him to the Factory some days before that?—He said he had been to the Factory, but I do not remember his having mentioned Henry.

Can you tell whether the persons other than Dasrath and Fernandes made statements? Antoo made a statement on the 1st; Luxman, on the same date, and Gopinath, later on. I cannot tell when the last named person was brought to the Police Station.

You are investigating also in the case of the Bohra?—Yes.

Can you produce any evidence to establish conspiracy between the Bohra and any of the accused in this case? No.

You saw the cart seized?—I saw the rush made from a distance.

How many men made the rush?—At least three sepoys.

The cart was brought to the Police Office under Police custody?—Yes.

By whom?—By a Police hawaldar.

Did Henry and Willis come to the Police Office before the cart?—They just got there before the cart. I don't know how they came.

Was any pass shown to you at the Dockyard?—My attention was called by Henry to a pass which was presented. I do not know if Mr. Stanford's attention was called to it.

Witness further said that he told Henry to endorse the pass.

Witness was shown the pass.

Was Captain Jones's signature on it?—No. He since signed it. The pass was then refused.

That gentleman was very angry that the goods were not allowed out?—Yes.

Witness further said he had never been on duty at the Government Dockyard. He had had a look at some of the passes in the guard-book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson, witness said that the affidavit that he made in the High Court was made with Mr. Sloane's consent and was also approved of by the Public Prosecutor.

When Chaya's statement was taken down was he present?—Yes.

Then he must have seen you taking it down?—I was typing it. He may have seen it.

Did you know Fernandes?—Yes.

Did he till you that he would have to make inquiries about the names of people who loaded the cart?—I do not remember him making that statement.

Did he was in custody was he supplied with writing materials?—I did not see him writing.

Was Chaya's statement read over to him?—I do not remember.

Is it usual to read them over?—It is a usual thing to read them over.

Was it unusual then in this case?—No. If we get the statement signed, then we are particular about it being read over.

Was it signed by him?—It was not.

On the 31st did Fernandes give the names of the persons who assisted in loading the cart?—I cannot say now if he gave them to me.

Did he give them to anybody?—I do not know.

Who was present when Chaya was examined by you?—I do not remember now.

Ad adjournment was made at this stage.

Inspector Morris, further cross-examined by Mr. Binning said that in the file he found twenty-two old-form passes.

Mr. Binning: Chaya has said he paid three visits to the "Karkhana." Did he mention three visits, on the 31st of May?—No.

Mr. Morris was re-examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Did Fernandes make any statement? He answered certain questions.

Was he represented by a legal adviser?—He was.

Was the statement taken down from his answers or from any other sources?—No. I could not tell that.

Who was the legal adviser?—I think he was Mr. De Quadros.

Did you have any interviews with Mr. De Quadros?—Yes. I must have spoken to him when he was there.

Was he present when you questioned Fernandes?—I don't remember.

Narayan Bapu, cross-examined by Mr. Binning, said he remembered the date when the Police came to his factory.

Can you give dates on which you saw Henry in the Factory?—I do not remember the dates.

How many times did you see him there?—I cannot give the number, but I saw him there a few times.

Have you not seen a policeman every-day in connection with this case, since the cart was seized?—No.

Since the cart was seized, you have not been working in the factory?—No.

You have had no pay since the 31st of May?—No.

Why dont you work in the factory?—Owing to the illness of my wife and my nephew.

You have not received your pay for May yet?—No.

You have not asked for it?—I have on the pay day.

Whom did you ask for your pay?—Twice I went there, but I friend the shop closed. I was late.

You have said you did not go to work owing to the illness of your wife and your nephew?—Yes.

Your nephew's illness did not prevent you from going to the "Karkhana"?—No.

Your wife's health was worse before the 31st of May?—Yes.

And yet you went to work before the 31st?—Yes.

And when she was better afterwards you did not go?—I did not go.

Will your swear that a policeman in plain clothes does not sleep in your room?—I swear.

The Prosecution then called more witnesses.

Mr. Avery, Chief Constructor, Government Dockyard, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he knew Burn, Henry and Willis. He was acquainted with the system under which orders regulating work in the Dockyard were carried out. In February last it was reported to him that some cranes in the Marine Arsenal required repairing. The last date which appeared in Burn's distribution-book in connection with the crane-work was the 5th of April. After the 5th of April down to the 31st of May there was no distribution order in the labour sheets, in connection with that work. The work was reported to have been completed on the 1st of May.

The further hearing was adjourned till half-past three this afternoon.

THE COMING AIRSHIP.

Our £5,000 Garage.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE SITE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Yesterday, says the "Daily Mail," we were able to announce that through the good-will and ready assistance of the War Office a site for the airship garage which the "Daily Mail" is preparing to erect at a cost of £5,000 had been secured at Wormwood Scrubbs. We further stated that negotiations with the London County Council were necessary before this site could be utilised. These negotiations are now in progress, and the final announcement that work has actually begun at Wormwood Scrubbs may be expected at any moment.

The only difficulty remaining is that the London County Council controls the hand about the War Office site. The giant airship of M Clement, which as Mr. Arthur Lee M. P. has already announced on behalf of the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee will make the trip from Paris to London in August cannot of course be certain of alighting on the exact spot of the War Office land. If it descended on the common at Wormwood Scrubbs without the permission or the London County Council having been secured it would be committing an act of trespass.

As the airship is to remain a month and give exhibitions of its powers it is essential that this obstacle should be removed. If however from any cause the negotiations with the County Council should fail the War Office have offered another site at Hounslow which would be utilised. This though not quite so near to London as Wormwood Scrubbs, would fulfil the conditions.

All who are concerned in the construction of the garage are working at the highest pressure. Mr. Ellis, the architect whom the "Daily Mail" has commissioned to execute the work, returned to London yesterday from Paris, after a visit of inspection to the garage which is now being completed for M. Clement at Issy. By the afternoon train Mr. A. Du Cros M. P., left for Paris to complete the arrangements with M. Clement.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee will be held at the House of Commons, with Mr. A. Lee, M.P. in the chair, and should Mr. Du Cros be unable to return in time for it he will telegraph information for its service.

ADMIRALTY INTERESTED.

Both the Admiralty and War Office are showing the keenest interest in the projected voyage of the airship from Paris to London, and it is hoped that representatives of the Army and Navy will be on board the Clement dirigible, as it is felt that they could render valuable service and obtain experience.

If the giant airship proves a success it is hoped that she may be acquired by the Army. In that case she would probably be armed with a tube for firing a torpedo of the new aerial type, similar to that which Krupp has manufactured. Meantime, the British military authorities are experimenting in the methods of attacking ships.

The means of attack which was regarded as most hopeful are quick-firing guns mounted on motor chassis, which can follow the airship and fire at her till she is hit. Flaming rockets are also being tried for the purpose of lighting up the sky at night and disclosing the presence of hostile airships.

We have the pleasant task of tendering our warmest thanks to the Aero Club which very generously offered the "Daily Mail" the use of its ground at Shellbeach and the services of its areonautical engineers and to the chairman of the Alexandra Palace trustees who with a like public spirit have offered the free use of the Alexandra Park as the site for our garage.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

At the Clement-Bayard factory, in Paris yesterday, a "Daily Mail" representative was told that it was against the rules of the firm to give specific details concerning work in hand.

"As regards the building of the Clement-Bayard II.," said the general manager we are not employing a very large number of men on the work because too many men would hinder rather than advance the construction of such an intricate machine. A number of technical staff are, however, busily engaged on various sections of the airship, which is making satisfactory progress. It would be altogether unwise and against the interests of the firm to give any information as to the quantities and kinds of material we are using in building the airship, which is technical information which we do not wish to make public."

One of the most important novelties in the new airship will be reversing gear, which will facilitate the manœuvring of the dirigible when entering its shed, and also contribute to its steadying power.

As the result of visits by experts to Germany and elsewhere the best available plant for the production of the gas needed to inflate the airship will be created alongside the great shed at Issy.

THE Sheopur-Khujurpur section of the Gwalior Light Railways has been closed for public traffic owing to damage by floods. The section was only opened to traffic on the 15th ultimo.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Development of Bombay.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust Offices, to consider the Government resolution regarding the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications.

Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman of the Board, at the outset said that usually in such cases the resolution was read paragraph by paragraph and they discussed them one by one in details. Before doing that, however, he would like to give certain ideas that he had in the matters he had heard various opinions and there existed different feelings regarding this resolution. He hoped, however that the Trust would resolve to meet the disposition of Government cordially as to what should be done in future. He also hoped that the Board would join with Government in trying to bring to an end this unending discussion. He was of opinion that they should endeavour to meet Government as far as possible and at once commence the work. He did not wish to have any time lost in unnecessary discussion. He was quite sure about one thing. The main bone of contention was the widening of the Abdul Rahman Street. It seemed to him absolutely certain that this scheme had postponed every year by the trustees because it required a very large outlay and the longer it was postponed the greater would be the outlay incurred. The Board needed to ask Government for a definite amount of assistance. They could therefore determine the question subject to the granting of some definite assistance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla urged that some explanation on behalf of the Trust should be given. The Board was charged with paying insufficient attention to the building of chawls for the working classes. In fact the Trust had done all that could be reasonably done and if Government had amended the Act earlier in the direction of facilitating the building of chawls for the mill hands and other labouring classes there would have been many more chawls built by the Trust. The second point was that the Trust was now asked to pay attention to the improvement of communications. Government said that roads running north to south were not opened and all attention was given to the construction of roads running west to last. Mr. Ebrahim wished to point out that by a reference to the speeches made in the Legislative Council it would be found that the Trust was created for the purpose of undertaking works of sanitation and improving the City in respect of health. Improvement of communications was not the work for which the Board was created.

Mr. Wacha: Lord Sandhurst and Sir Charles Olivant distinctly stated that the Trust was created for the purposes of sanitation. One could see that by reading the object and statements of the Bill.

Mr. Ebrahim continuing said that the Board was acting under the Improvement Trust Act and they were bound to construct roads running west to east because they introduced westerly breeze into the City, and thus removed the centres of infection. Under the Act the Trust was an executive body and it had certain specific work to perform. He for one held that view and would confine himself to the obligations laid down in the Act.

Mr. Hatch called his attention to Section 30, which provided that the Trust might also deal with questions of communication.

The Chairman remarked that the Trust had the power and it had actually carried out schemes for the expansion of the City.

Mr. Ibrahim said he had not overlooked the Section. He contended that the first thing the Trust should do was improving the sanitary condition and not improving the communications. If in addition to sanitation and building chawls for the poor the Trust was required to improve the communications and undertake other schemes, then Government and the Corporation who were the principal bodies to supply the resources, must find funds for the carrying out of the schemes.

Mr. Wacha said that the Improvement Trust was created for sanitary purposes and improvement of communication was not their work. The Trust had not come out of sanitary schemes in the way they ought to have. Other schemes were carried out, in spite of his protest, by the official majority.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe remarked that as they would be considering the resolution paragraph by paragraph, the Trustees would have the fullest opportunity of giving out their views when the particular suggestion was reached. Generally speaking he would ask members to endeavour and meet Government as far as possible in all the important and necessary suggestion made in the resolution. He was glad to see that in this resolution the Government had at last recognised that the interests of Bombay were of equal importance with that of the remaining parts of the presidency, and that they had backed their opinion with a promise of financial assistance.

Mr. Wacha remarked that Government changed every five years and the "generous suggestions" and "liberal promises" made by one Government they knew by experience, were forgotten by the other Government.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna remarked that he could not agree with Mr. Ibrahim in his remarks that by this resolution Government desired them to leave aside every other scheme and undertake only those suggested in the resolution. Government desired that in addition to the sanitary work the Trust should also take up the building of chawls and the work of facilitating the traffic.

Mr. Sheppard observed that the improvement schemes had caused the Trust to suffer heavy losses. If they had undertaken the expansion schemes and improvement of communications leaving alone, the insanitary areas the owners of properties in those areas would have themselves pulled down their building and built new ones instead. When new and good houses had been erected elsewhere such neighbourhood would fall into disrepute and the owners themselves would gladly rebuild and thus same the Trust a great deal of money. By improvement of communication people would have been induced to go and live in the suburbs and the buildings in the crowded areas would have been deserted. But expansion schemes were opposed to by Mr. Ibrahim, who only wanted improvement schemes to be undertaken.

Mr. Ibrahim said he supported improvement and expansion schemes which could be seen from his minute in regard to the Parel scheme which was an expansion scheme.

Mr. Gamadia observed that they should consider the suggestions set forth in the resolution and then find out what money they wanted to carry them out. After this was done that they could go to Government and apply for the sums of war.

The Chairman suggested that at the next meeting they would proceed with the consideration of the resolution paragraph by paragraph and then determine what definite help they required. He would before long be able to give the board a full statement as to its financial position.

The meeting then adjourned

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'

TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OLNEY (Co. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Commercial Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana.

THERE was a very ragged game at the Cooperage, Bombay, last evening, between the Commercial and Parel Gymkhanas. The ground was very heavy and slippery; there was a stiff breeze blowing and twice heavy showers swept over the ground. Parel had rather the better of the game all through. For a long time the score-sheet remained blank with both sides missing chances. Bad shooting and loose play, however, were under the circumstances excusable. Towards half time Walcock scored for Parel with a long shot just under the cross bar, and followed this in the second half with a goal from a long shot along the ground. Result:

Parel Gymkhana..... 2 Goals.
Commercial Gymkhana..... Nil.

Teams:

Parel Gymkhana:—Goal, Fox; backs, Holtham and Edwards; half-backs, Pennock, Patterson and Major; forwards, S. Alcock, Tubisher, Walcock, Sterren, and Watson.

Commercial Gymkaana:—Goal, Blore; backs, Harwood and Taylor; half-backs, Crole-Rees; Osborne and Johnson; forwards, Miller, Kauffman, Cornfired, Cook and Newman.

The following table is a record of the matches played in this competition to date:—

	Y. M. C. A.	Ryl. Artly.	Govt. Telgph.	Rovers.	Gloucesters.	Commrl. Gym.	Bombay Gym.	Parel Gym.	Hornets.
Y. M. C. A.....	...	0	...	...	1 0	...	0	0	0
Royal Artillery.	4·0	...	...	0	1·1	...	...	...	1·1
Govt. Telegraph	...	...	...	1·6	0	0	...	0	...
Rovers	...	3·0	6·1	...	...	0	...	2·1	3·1
Gloucesters.....	0	1·1	3·0	...	...	0	...	1·5	...
Commrl. Gym	...	...	2·0	1·6	3·0	...	2·0	...	...
Bombay Gym.....	2·0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0
Parel Gym.....	8·9	...	6·0	1·2	5·1	...	...	...	...
Hornets	6·0	1·1	...	1·3	...	...	6·0	...	...

POONA AND KIRKEE FOX HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

THE opening meet was at Yerrowda this morning at 7. It was a large and fashionable gathering of nearly 100 riders, while many footers were there to look on. Mr. Steward was early on the scene with his camera and photographed the Master, surrounded with his hounds, and afterwards took some of the field as well. Ladies were numerous, including Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Du Boulay, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Westlake, Miss Appely, Mrs. Edgar, Miss Slogget, Miss Forbes, Miss N. Forbes, Mrs. Aylen and a few others. After the photograph was taken, there was the usual few minutes' delay, when horses' fidget to be off, and Waltz about to show their keenness for the run to come. Then we started off alone the rough road which leads to Wagholi village, and a quarter of a mile down we turned to the right, where there was a rocky cover and soon the hounds were on the scent of a jack, and we started off after them. First we went warily through a little wood of babul-thorns, bushes, where faces have to be guarded from the long scratching thorns, and a careful look out kept for holes in the black cotton soil. We soon got through and started off over a nice downy piece of ground, but a check in some rocks pulled us up, but we soon were going again, down a nullah side with steep banks, the hounds well on the line, and then with a final dash overtaking our quarry, whilst most of us were still scrambling up the steep sides of the nullah. It was a nice run but short. The Master presented Miss Westlake with the brush.

We started off again to find, towards the Alandi Road and had not gone far, when the hounds streamed out of cover giving tongue, but after a very short turn the jack slipped into a rocky cairn and escaped us. Whilst going in this short run, Captain Webber's horse took a nasty fall putting its foot into a hole, and falling over sideways got its head underneath it and could not move. It looked as though he must certainly have broken his neck, but his rider with some one's help caught hold of his back legs and pushed him ever and he got up, shook himself and Captain Webber was on him and ready to go on in a few minutes. How the horse survived after such an uncomfortable experience will ever remain a mystery to those who saw him down.

We wandered about from cover to cover until we were back a few miles higher up on the Wagholi road track, and crossing over into more babul cotton soil found again and started gently, but fortune was against the run, for in front of the pack no less than four hares got up, while amongst the field there was much amusement at move that seemed to have attecked the hunters. The hounds soon found the line again but alas, the run did not last, the scent being so bad they could not hold it.

We potted round through ploughed fields and making for any cover near by, but, as it was getting late the Master turned home, and after breakfast under the trees, outside Yerrowda Jail, we soon dispersed home in various directions and in various conveyances, coaches, motors, tongas, carriages and pairs lining the roads.

It is nice to see that hunting is so popular, and I hope all who have commenced the season will continue, and that we shall have some really good sport soon.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col G Aderson, IMS, B.
Major J W Whyte, IA, B.
Major P F Young, CIE, IA, B.
Capt H. H, G, Knapp, IMS, B.
Capt A D Walker, RE, B.
Mr. B Houghten, B Cov.
Mr D J C Glass, B Cov.
Mr. D L Johnston, B Cov.
Mr. H E Honingway B Cov.
Mr. B Foley, B Cov.
Mr. W T M Wright B Cov,
Mr. J J Platel, B Cov.
Mr. S C Das, B.
Mr. J L Keely, B.
Mr, M S Emerson, B.
Mr. H Jackson, B.
Mr. T A Hauxwell, B.
Mr. G Deuchars, B.
Mr. W. V. Butcher, B.
Mr. R W Hodges, B.
Mr. R F Mathews, B.
Mr. G A Wathen, B.
Mr. D Ffolliott-Powell, B
Mr. A H S Reid, B.
Mr, J North, B.
Rev. P G Bruce-Austin, B
Miss F A Francis, B.
Mr. H H Burkitt, M Cov.
Mr. A Y G Campbell, M Cov.
Mr. F D Fowler, M.
Mr. A D Younghusband, C S I, Bo. Cov.
Mr. H. Wray, Bo.
Brig-Gen A Wallace, CB, Jubbulpore Bde.
Brig-Gen G J Younghusband, CB, Fyzabad Bde
Col R A Cole, 43 Erinpura R.
Col H D Keary, ADC DSO, 91 Punj,
Col W D Thomson, IA JAG, India,
Col J G Turner, 4 Cov.
Col J Dallas, R E.
Col H S G Hall, S and T Corps.
Col C I Fry, 125 Rifles.
Col. W Huskisson, RE.
Lieut-Col C E Baynes 32 Lrs.
Lieut-Col T R Mulroney IMS.
Major D G Bryce, 76 Punj.
Major R F Rainey, 72 Punj
Major J Talbot, 37 Lrs
Major C Tempier, A R D
Major S H Sheppard, D S O, R E
Capt C B Harcourt, 28 Punj
Lieut A G McCole, 43 Erinpura R
Lieut A Flagg, 25 Punj
Lieut E St G Kirkee, R E
Lieut A G Dawson, 76 Punj
Sub Lieut J N Metcalfe, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr B C Allen, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr J McC Wright, B Cov., 3 mo.
Mr W T M Wright, B Cov, 3 mo 11 days on M C
Mr R C Gupta B 3 mo
Mr D Souter-Robertson, B, 3 mo M C
Mr P C Fenn-Gaskell, B, 2 mo M C
Mr H F P Hall, B., 3 mo M C
Mr A C S West, M, 4 mo M C
Mr W M Standen, M, 3 mo 19 days
Mr W Lane, Bo, 3 mo 24 days M C
Col R M Maxwell, 82 Punj 2 mo M C
Major H H Roddy, S and T Corps, to 3-8-09
Capt C E Bateman-Champain, 2-5 G R, to await result of Staff College Exam
Capt A W Daldy, I A 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr G B Kaye, B
Mr U Manng Mya, B
Mr G D Martin, M
Major J A Deely, R E
Lieut S J G Beamont, 101 Gren

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon is still fairly vigorous and giving rain over the greater part of its usual field. The rain is due to the Bay Monsoon, current being affected by the formation of feeble depression, which is now shown with its centre near the Orissa Coast. The rainfall has been general in the Burma Coast and the West Coast of the Peninsula and nearly general in Kashmir. It is local in North-East India the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Peninsula and a few falls are reported from Rajputana and the interior of Burma. Tavoy had five inches; Mergui and Moulmein, four; Jhansi, three; Dehra Dun, two; Multan, three; Ajmer and Pachmarhi, one-and-a-half; Rajkot and Surat, two; Bombay, five; Ratnagiri, seven; Karwar, four; and Goa and Mangalore, three.

The forecaste gives the rainfall as likely to continue, but with an increase in North-East India and Gujarat, and a decrease in Kashmir and the Punjab.

Indian Ocean.—The Mail steamer, which left Aden on the 4th, reports Monsoon winds of more than average strength.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The monsoon continues to show signs of unusual plentitude and is still coming up strong from the South, the mail steamer which reached Bombay to-day reporting winds of more than average strength. The Brahmaputra and the Indus are both in high flood.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Salazie," Captain G. Magnen, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Sydney, via Colombo, reports having experienced strong Monsoon and heavy sea.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having experienced strong monsoon which lasted two days west of Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	31·87	28·27	32·64	21·89
Friday, 9th July.....	4·32	4·65	6·75	4·73
Total.....	36·19	32·92	39·39	26·62
Same date last year...	36·41	34·13	32·09	27·26

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 9.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	3·10	34·92	30·53	33·46

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (8th)	95·6	85·1	...	...
Jask	93·8	85·3	...	...
Muskat (8th)	96·3	88·1	...	...
Multan.....	104·3	75·5	3·16	3·66
Rawalpindi	89·9	71·9	0·19	5·76
Lahore	94·4	82·2	...	4·22
Sirsa.....	91·5	73·0	0·34	2·75
Ambala	85·7	79·7	...	6·96
Delhi	94·5	80·0	1·13	11·12
Agra.....	92·0	75·0	...	5·92
Mainpuri.....	91·3	79·0	2·97	12·98
Jhansi	92·0	75·0	0·55	10·30
Cawnpore	94·2	78·0	0·48	13·28
Allahabad	91·6	78·5	...	20·77
Jacobabad	109·1	86·8	...	0·01
Karachi	...	...	1·60	...
Hyderabad	92·4	79·2	0·02	7·74
Jaipur	90·2	77·1	...	1·54
Kotah	97·0	80·1	0·12	8·47
Bhuj.....	92·1	79·5	...	9·26
Dwarka	88·3	79·7	0·13	2·67
Veraval	?	?	0·13	12·98
Rajkot	91·9	76·7	1·82	6·83
Junavnagar Para.....	92·1	77·5	0·14	8·00
Surat	87·6	76·1	2·25	8·74
Ahmedabad	93·1	80·2	...	17·99
Deesa	97·3	81·4	0·02	2·89
Neemuch.....	93·5	75·8	0·12	1·54
Indore	88·6	76·1	...	3·81
Jubbulpore	91·0	76·3	0·03	4·92
Sangor	87·1	73·5	0·09	9·84
Hoshangabad	92·6	76·4	...	11·75
Khandwa.....	90·7	77·1	0·11	5·38
Akola	91·2	75·1	0·01	15·80
Amraoti	90·8	73·8	0·55	6·89
Nagpur.....	93·0	73·3	3·33	7·43
Chanda	91·2	78·5	...	12·60
Raipur.....	91·2	77·6	...	8·91
Bombay	81·7	75·6	4·73	10·59
Ratnagiri.....	79·3	73·9	6·90	26·62
Mormugao	79·0	73·7	3·09	50·46
Karwar	80·8	71·1	3·64	38·26
Malegaon.....	88·9	73·1	0·68	53·51
Ahamednagar.....	89·9	72·5	...	16·36
Poona	84·0	71·3	0·01	4·15
Sholapur	88·8	70·4	0·89	5·11
Bijapur	89·2	68·2	0·01	14·36
Belgaum	73·3	64·6	1·55	4·08
Aurangabad.....	85·2	70·7	1·10	12·39
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	12·51
Hyderabad	85·3	70·2	0·57	8·08
Mangalore	78·7	72·4	2·64	62·55
Calicut.....	78·8	71·6	1·40	45·07
Cochin	79·7	73·8	1·20	31·19
Colombo	83·5	73·0	1·53	8·86
Massulipatam	87·3	76·1	...	4·28
Bellary	95·0	74·8	...	0·19
Cuddapah	96·2	78·6	0·02	2·24
Madras.....	94·0	80·0	...	2·59
Bangalore	80·3	65·8	0·03	0·54
Coimbatore	89·4	69·3	0·05	1·38
Trichinopoly	95·6	77·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	88·9	79·0	...	0·29

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Rawalpindi records 0·19," Sirsa 0·34." Delhi 1·13 inches and Multan 3·16." Skies are clear in the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal in the South-West Punjab but in defect elsewhere; night temperature is low at Multan, Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen except in the extreme north-west; Allahabad has received 0·48," Cawnpore 0·55" and Jhansi 2·97." Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 1·60" of rain. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen in Kathiawar and local rain elsewhere; the only falls of importance however are 1·32" at Rajkot and 2·25" at Surat. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Khandwa has had 0·11", Amraoti 0·55" and Nagpur 3·33". Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen slightly and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 4·73", Ratnagiri 6·90", Mormugao 3·19" and Karwar 3·64." Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is generally in defect; the minimum is lower than usual only at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad,—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·68", Sholapur 0·89", Belgaum 1·55" Aurangabad 1·10" and Hyderabad 0·57". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average and temperature is normal.

General remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast and in Kathiawar. Elsewhere local or nearly general rain has fallen. The falls in the Konkan have been heavy. In each of the other divisions also there have been one or more stations reporting fairly heavy rainfall. Cloud has decreased slightly in the Central Provinces.

Pressure is now fairly uniform in Northern India and winds are light there. An area of relatively low pressure is shown round the Gulf of Cambay and the adjacent districts.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and nearly general rain in Kathiawar and Gujarat and local rain elswhere in the reporting area.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Himalaya" which left Aden on the 4th July, experienced from Longitude 53° E to

THE
YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with
Large Bonuses with
Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE

Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address :—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

GENERAL FAMILY
PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.
FIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Firas, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.
Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.
EFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.
No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,
THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GRAND VINS DE
CHAMPAGNE
EST: 1858, EPERNY, FRANCE.
DUC De RIMONS :— Per Doz. Rs.
Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve 21
VICOMTE GERARD de VALENE :—
Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve 25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ... 36
Carte d'or Grand Clubs 46
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
FREDERIC A CREMER & CO.,
P. O. Box. No. 204 or 35, Nowroji Furdonji Road, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz,, Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

CROMPTON & CO., LD.,
DYNAMOS, MOTORS, FANS, &c.
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS-
BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"METALIGHT" ELECTRIC LAMPS.
50 Candle Power—230 Volts.
Rs. 4 each.
SAVES 70 per cent.
IN ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
We guarantee there is no other Lamp on the Market with a lower current consumption.
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
NO. 1, FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 239, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909.

THE DEARTH OF SANDHURST CADETS.

THE announcement that the entrance examination for Sandhurst, which was fixed to commence on the 29th June, has been dispensed with on account of there being no competition for the vacancies, came as a very pleasant surprise for the candidates who were preparing for the ordeal of a competetive examination. The situation which has compelled the authorities to take this unusual step, arises from two causes; one, the increase in the number of vacancies to 226 and the other, an unlooked for falling-off in the number of candidates presenting themselves for the half-yearly Army Examinations. That the competition for entrance to Sandhurst should have become so considerably less than it was formerly, is a matter for no surprise for those who are in close touch with Army feeling, and who have watched the great change of opinion on the Army, as a desirable profession, amongst that class from which the officers are mainly drawn. The military authorities have only been able to procure the number of cadets for present requirements by informing all candidates, past and present, who are within the age limits and have passed the Army Qualifying examination, that the Royal Military College is open to them to walk in at the appointed time for joining. There are several reasons for the paucity of young men seeking a career in the commissioned ranks of the Army. The conditions of service are much altered from what they were a few years back; an officer has to work hard, as hard as in any other profession, for a very small remuneration in the way of pay quite inadequate for him to do all that his position demands of him. The man with money, who formerly entered the Army as he might join a pleasant club, is naturally not eager now to come forward, for the life is too strenuous for him and does not afford him those opportunities for amusement that were once looked upon as a matter of course.

As an example of this we have the great difficulty now being experienced in obtaining officers for the Cavalry. On the other hand, the man without money, but possessing ability and confidence in himself, will not enter a profession like the Army in which these qualities may prove of no avail to save him from being "scrapped" while still in his prime. Instances of this occurring are too frequent for the warning to be lost on him; one in particular of recent occurrence came in for a good deal of notice and gave rise to some indignation against the military authorities and much sympathy for the victim, when the forced retirement for age took place of a well known, experienced and talented field-officer, whose recognised abilities and distinguished service in the field would, it might have been thought, have insured him against such a calamity overtaking him, a fate that would never have befallen a man of his ability in any other profession but the Army. Instances of the material successes to be obtained in any other line are becoming as apparent as are the disappointments to be experienced in the Army, so the young man of ability and independent character adopts some other walk in life. This great uncertainty of prospects has been further emphasised of late by the wholesale supercession of officers in order to absorb others from the battalions disbanded on the reduction of the Regular Army by the present Government. The keenest soldiers must become disheartened by such treatment, to appeal against which, would not, they know, be of the slightest avail. The confidential report system also, it is said, tends to render the Army unpopular as a profession. It is a system that has little to recommend it and has too often lead to the gravest injustice being perpetrated. The times have changed and the old methods and unjust and arbitrary ways are unsuitable to the altered conditions of life. They must change with the times, and those who have the administration of the Army will no doubt some day realise this, but until they do, it is not likely that much competition will be maintained for Sandhurst cadetships amongst that class of young men from which it is desirable the commissioned ranks of our Army should be recruited.

PROTECTION OR PEACE.

FROM Skibo Castle in wild and picturesque Sutherland came on June the 9th to the *Times* a pathetic appeal to Britain to exert her influence in the cause of peace by inviting the Powers "to secure an agreement for a speedy arrest of the ruinous competition of armaments now prevailing." This peaceful hint was to have been given by the President of the United States in whose dominions the Peace Societies of New York and Chicago had met and discussed the attitude of the civilised world in regard to war equipments. Mr. Andrew Carnegie as President of these Societies approved of this suggestion, but a little tour he made through Europe changed his views as to who should propose that the Powers should meet in Conference. Britain, he thought, should issue the invitation, not America. In the benevolent millionaire's wanderings he found the chief topic on the tongues of intelligent men on the Continent was "the British 'Dreadnought' and its consequences." This warship is looked on as Britain's own invention, and she alone is blamed for the results of her discovery. Her example is fast bearing fruit. Germany has followed suit, and is hard at work making many Dreadnoughts. Mr. Carnegie fears the time is near when the American Republic will increase her fleet at the same rate as other countries. The consequence of all nations rushing at the same goal will be that no Power can gain in naval strength, their relative positions remaining eventually about the same. But peace will be no nearer, while the danger of war will be more imminent. A sense of humour helps Mr. Carnegie to observe the incongruity of the laments uttered by men in power over the need for augmented armaments while they scrupulously explain that they are only provided for "protection" purposes. Quoting President Roosevelt first, he referred to his repeated declarations that peaceful people should be strongly armed as a protection against rapacious nations and then went on to show that the Kaiser and his Prime Minister desire an increase in the German navy solely to "protect" their commerce and their coasts. Great Britain only wants "protection" from attack on her shores, France, the same, ditto Austria and Italy.

If these statements be untrue, "there's not an Emperor, King, President, or Prime Minister in the world today who does not perjure himself every now and then," says Mr. Carnegie, but he is certain they do mean what they say, "they speak the sober truth from the heart . . . the desire for peace is genuine." It is that foe of charity, unfounded suspicion, that is at the root of all the evil. Every added battleship or regiment converts suspicion into hatred and then a "misinterpreted word, movement or accident creates war." This adviser would like to see the example of Canada and America copied by the nations of the world. Close on a century ago, their neighbours agreed that, on the chain of inland seas that form their frontier line for many hundred miles, each should place one small vessel armed with one 28-pounder gun. The Union Jack flew from the mast of one, and the Stars and Stripes from the other. But, except in friendly salute, neither has fired a shot since. Why not police the seas in this spirit and nice proportion, asks Mr. Carnegie. There would then be no enemy against whom to require "protection." Commerce would be safe. Why should not Britain invite all the naval Powers to combine with her in abolishing war upon the seas, as she was the first to abolish human slavery, duelling and sea-piracy. It all seems as simple as kissing hands to Mr. Carnegie in his strong hold at Skibo. "Great crisis have usually easy solutions," writes this capitalist, because they are the product of great mistakes and great wrongs," and in several mixed metaphors due consideration of his peaceful suggestion is urged upon the nations. The building of Dreadnoughts is no mere German-British affair, "it is a world-wide issue, and the next step, momentous as it may prove for good or evil," should be taken by Britain as the inventor and first adopter of the Dreadnought. However easy the part seems to Mr. Carnegie he closes his letter more in sad uncertainty than in a cheerful vein of hope that the self-denying effort may be made by Britain to avert not only war, and the chances of war by stopping all preparations for defence. He holds to his conviction that "henceforth it is the triumphs of peace through conciliation, not those of brutal war through the slaughter of our fellowmen, that are to make nations venerated in after ages." We fear that Britain will continue to build Dreadnoughts, and so will Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy and most certainly the United States of America.

THE CALVIN QUATERCENTINARY.

GREAT preparations had been made at Geneva to commemorate to-day the quatercentinary of the birth of the great Protestant Reformer, John Calvin, who though a Frenchman by birth and parentage, was inseparably associated with that Swiss town. The present moderator of the General Assembly said at a meeting held some weeks ago in this connection, that Calvin was often taken to have been an unlettered and bigoted Scotsman. He was in fact a Frenchman having been born in Picardy, with all the graces and beauty of the typical French character which are specially displayed in him as a writer. Gloomy is the epithet usually applied to him, and with some justice when was look to the subject matter of his writings and to his conclusions. He wrote many of his treatises in the beautiful lake of Geneva with its charming scenery which has inspired so many writers, but on Calvin it had no effect: it did not suggest to his fancy any images, and in all his works there is not so much as one transient allusion to it. This is very strange looking to his original French liveliness which he must have sternly suppressed. Sir James Stephen justifies this as suiting his severe and gloomy subject matter. "With his mental vision ever directed to that melancholy view of the state and prospects of our race, which he had discovered in the book of life, it would indeed have been incongruous to have turned aside to depict any of those glorious aspects of the creative benignity which were spread around him in the book of nature." But as an author he displayed all the literary qualities at their best for which Frenchmen are distinguished above most men of other nationalities. "Of all the French authors whom France had as yet produced" says Stephen, a high authority in these matters, "he was the most philosophical when he speculated, the most sublime when he adored, the most methodical and luminous in the development of truth, the most acute in the refutation of error, and the most obedient to that law of spirit of his nation which demands symmetry in the proportions, harmony in the details, and concert in all the parts of every work of art, whether it is wrought by the pen, the pencil, or the chisel." The particularly gloomy doctrine with which Calvin's name is associated in religious philosophy is that of the denial of free will to men some of whom are predestined to be saved whilst others are with equal certainty predestined to perdition. This, though distinctively known for three centuries as Calvinism, is however nothing else than the doctrine so stoutly held by others in the fourth century. Calvin's influence on the history of Reformation and on subsequent Protestant thought has been very great. In Geneva he reigned supreme as the one man, who had obtained for the Swiss, liberty of religious belief. That liberty in its first flush of victory was in great danger of degenerating into licence, and the Genevans with Calvin at their head had to take very stern measures to repress what were termed "Libertines" in religion. In this fierce struggle, it is to be regretted that he showed undue zeal and gave vent to fierce passions which he should have repressed. The burning of Servetus at the stake is a blot on his memory, and shows that he was not proof against religious intolerance. But the troublous times over which his lot was cast may excuse him somewhat, as also the fact that he tried his best to have a milder form of death than at the stake inflicted on his old enemy Servetus.

THE PORTUGUESE IN BOMBAY.

THE Portuguese community of Bombay has permitted itself to become very much ruffled over the action of Mons. Gerard, in handing over charge of the Portuguese Consulate to Dr. B. Paes. We hear that the acting appointment has been confirmed, Mons. Gerard's action was greatly resented, as it appears by a large section of the educated Portuguese of Bombay, who emphasized their resentment at a meeting at which they characterized the appointment as illegal in the face of Consular regulations as it by right belonged Dr. Rozario, the Vice-Consul. They also contended that the new appointee, in their opinion, does not possess such social standing as to qualify him for the high post. Another section, backed by a large mass of Goanese, supported the appointment by holding a mass meeting. They consider Dr. Paes's position high enough to qualify him for the post and maintain, while not denying the unfairness, that Dr. Rozario was twice before superseded by Mons. Gerard, without protest, and, therefore, the present protest was due to interested motives and that there should be no objection to the new appointment. We gather that Dr. Rozario did protest against his supersession on the previous occasion, and that the Lisbon Government explained to him that it had been found necessary under very special circumstances to appoint a higher official belonging to the Diplomatic Corps, and that he was held by His Majesty's Government in the same high regard as before. The Goa Press allege previous irregularities in the management of the Consulate, and attribute present supersession to the necessity for the infusion of new blood. The new acting Consul's friends have succeeded in holding a mass meeting to express their satisfaction at the appointment. The appointment is evidently a temporary one, but it is stoutly maintained that it is an illegal one *ab initio*, that the temporary nature of it can by no means be justified and therefore the question involves a principle.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer, "Himalaya," were the Hon. Chief Justice Sir B. Scott, and Commander W. B. Huddleston.

PROPOSALS for construction by private enterprise of two feet six inches gauges lines from Murtajapur, G. I. P., to Ellichpur, a distance of nearly 50 miles, and from Nadiad to Kapadvanj, with possible extensions aggregating nearly 112 miles, are under consideration of the Railway Board.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BUDGET.

The All-Moslem League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 25.

IT was rumoured that when, on the day after delivering his furious speech at the inaugural banquet of the Imperial Conference Lord Rosebury left for Italy, his intention was to sell his villa in that country, the fresh demands of an exacting and Socialistic Cabinet, making it impossible for him to maintain the luxury of a foreign residence. Lord Rosebery has returned to England and has lost no time in issuing, what to all intents and purposes a manifesto, against the financial proposals of his former political associates. He does not say anything about the Italian villa and he confines himself to a single aspect of the fierce controversy that is being waged over the Budget. "This," he says, "is not a Budget, but a revolution; a social and political revolution of the first magnitude. It is obviously intended as one, it is one on the face of it. To say this is not to judge it, still less to condemn it, for there have been several beneficent revolutions. I am not now concerned with the merits of this one. But the feature of the case which impresses me most is this. It will be effected, if it is effected without the participation of the country, without the country, indeed, having the least pretence of a voice in the matter. It will be carried out over the heads of the people by a majority in the House of Commons, without the faintest desire or attempt to ascertain the views of the people on the vast changes projected. British citizens will have no more control over them than if they were Tartars or Lapps. So that the boasted freedom of our Constitution has really come to this—that the most sweeping changes may be carried out by a Ministry of great numerical backing in the House of Commons without the nation having, or ever having had, or hoping to have, a voice in the matter before it is decided." Some thick and thin supporters of the Government say that the Budget is not a revolution, but something that is consciously or unconsciously designed to prevent a revolution. But we must expect, at such exacting times as the present, language of an exaggerated character to be used on both sides. In some quarters it was thought that the immediate result of Lord Rosebery's intervention would be to stiffen the backs of those Ministerialists who think that Mr. Lloyd-George's land taxes or rather some of them go too far, and that may possibly be the ultimate effect. But for the moment the Neo-Adulamites are less in evidence than they were a week or ten days ago, and their leader, Sir John Dickson-Poynder, not only attended the luncheon given by the land reformers yesterday to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but has joined the Committee of the Budget League, an important new organisation launched this week as a counterblast to the Budget Protest League. In certain quarters Mr. Lloyd-George is very strongly condemned for the remarks he made at the Holborn Restaurant about Lord Rothschild, Chairman of the remarkable meeting held at the Cannon Street Hotel on the previous day. The *Times*, for example, speaks of the attack on the chief of our financial magnates as a "characteristic display of impertinence and bad taste," pointing out that Lord Rothschild was the trusted and efficient coadjutor of Chancellors of the Exchequer before Mr. Lloyd-George had been heard of. Here is what Mr. Lloyd-George said exactly :—"Then, of course, there was the inevitable Lord Rothschild. (Laughter.) He said that the Budget is Socialism and Collectivism. Now, I wonder if he knows what Socialism means! I am sure he does not. (Laughter.) I suppose it would be too much to ask a financier, ruined by the Budget, to spend any money on political literature; but I think it would be money very well spent, and I throw out the suggestion, if some one should present him with a sixpenny hand-book on Socialism, which would explain to him just what it means. The Aylesbury property will be nationalised under Socialism, and he says that our Budget and Socialism are the same thing. Now, the halfpenny tax we propose will not fall upon the whole of that property, but upon just those small portions of the land which have got a special value owing to the proximity of towns. Yet that is the same thing, so he says, as a proposition which would nationalise the whole . . . . They held another meeting in the City, you will recollect, this year—on April 1. (Laughter.) That meeting was for the purpose of pressing upon the Government an enormous increase of expenditure, and Lord Rothschild was there and moved a resolution. After that meeting had been pledged to the demand for increased expenditure they then naturally thought that the expenditure would have to be met, and so Lord Rothschild moved :—"That this meeting of the citizens of London pledges itself to support the Government in any financial arrangements that may be necessary to attain this end." (Cheers.) Gentlemen of the House of Commons know perfectly well that, in carrying a Budget, the first thing is to have a resolution on which to base it. I based my Budget on this resolution passed on the motion of Lord Rothschild. (Laughter.) But really, in all these things I think we are having too much Lord Rothschild. (Cheers.) We are not to have temperance reform in this country. Why? Because Lord Rothschild has sent a circular to the Peers to say so. (Laughter.) We must have more Dreadnoughts. Why? Because Lord Rothschild said so at a meeting in the City. (Laughter.) We must not pay for them when we have them. Why? Because Lord Rothschild said so at another meeting, (Laughter and cheers.) You must not have estate duties and a super-tax. Why? Because Lord Rothschild signed a protest on behalf of the bankers to say he would not stand it. (Laughter.) You must not have a tax on reversions. Why? Because Lord Rothschild, as chairman of an insurance company, has said it would not do. (Laughter.) You must not have a tax on undeveloped land. Why? Because Lord Rothschild is chairman of an industrial dwellings' company. (Laughter.) You ought not to have old-age pensions. Why? Because Lord Rothschild was a member of a committee that said it could not be done. (Laughter.) Now really, I should like to know, is Lord Rothschild the dictator of this country? (Cheers.) Are we really to have all the ways of reform, financial and social, blocked simply by a noticeboard, "No thoroughfare. By order of Nathanial Rothschild"? (Laughter and Cheers.) There are countries where they have made it perfectly clear that they are not going to have their policy dictated merely by great financiers, and if this sort of thing goes on this country will join the rest of them." The Government swear by all their gods, that whatever happens they will not abandon the main features of their scheme; but they have made one not important concession and possibly they may think it prudent to make others. The concession I allude to relates to the unearned increment. Opponents say that if there is to be any tax on unearned increment, or what is so called, the proceeds ought not to go to the State but to the municipal authorities for the benefit of the communities, which have had, to say the least, most to do with increasing the land values. The Government have partially admitted the justice of this contention, and while not consenting to give up the whole of the sum realised to the municipalities, have agreed to share the plunder, as Unionists describe it.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

With His Highness the Aga Khan in the chair, the first annual general meeting at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League, passed off very successfully. Every Muslim of note in the country, with the exception of those in active service of the Government of India, was present; and in the earnest demeanour, unfeigned unanimity, and remarkable self-restraint shewn by the Muslim speakers, nothing could have been more impressive and inspiring to those who watched the proceedings as disinterested spectators. The first annual report of the League being taken as read, its adoption was proposed by Sir Raymond West in a speech, devoted chiefly to an elucidation of the constitutional aspects of the present crisis of Islam in India, and the erudition, close reasoning and earnestness with which Sir Raymond justified the policy and the proceedings of the League were worthy of his learning and intellectual power. He was followed by Sir Arundel Arundel, who also spoke, and in plain black and white, and with unreserved vigour of the injustice being suffered by the Indian Muslims in consequence of what they regard as the vacillation of the authorities toward them in the matter of Lord Morley's reforms. Colonel C. E. Yate, speaking with the force of a man who knows modern Islam as few other Englishmen know it, and with the courage innate in his race, made a telling point, when he urged that not only all Indian Muslims, but the Muslims on our North-West Frontier, in Baluchistan and Afghanistan, and Persia and Turkey, and Arabia and in Northern Afries from Egypt to Morocco, are all watching the present crisis. Mr. Amir Ali, who followed again distinguished himself by the forceful moderation and the perfected knowledge with which he advocated the claims of his co-religionists to the fulfilment of the pledges given them by Lord Minto and Lord Morley. After him Major S. H. Bilgrami dealt only with certain matters connected with the official administration of the League; and than the Chairman arising, delivered the speech of the afternoon. He commenced it and concluded it amidst "thunders of applause"; and all through it, every point made by the speaker was underlined with outbursts of cheering, spontaneous and unflagging, the outward and visible expression of deep-seated and soul-stirring feeling, springing from clear and steadfast conviction, and sustained determination to leave no stone unturned to secure justice for themselves. It is not too much to say in all respects the speech was a really masterful deliverance. Perhaps its most notable feature was the peroration—in which, pointing out that the whole future of India was involved in the issue of the present crisis, he, in plain terms, stated that the alternatives before the Government in handling it, were the peaceful evolution of national unity in India in the course of a generation or two, or the immediate aggravation of all the differences at present asserting between Muslims and Hindus. The speech justifies the confidence placed in the Aga Khan by the Government of India, and the reputation he enjoys in this country among our greatest statesmen, and it seems a pity that among us there are no opportunities for such men occupying the highest position in the State, say as Peers of the Realm. Recognising his responsibilities, he holds the balance between all the Muslim Secretaries of India and between them all and the Hindus; and equallyloyal to each, and shewing himself in all his communications and intercourse between opposing malcontents, and in all his acts and undertakings, moderate in thought and speech, and deed, and inspired in all things by the spirit of the most enlightened-magnanimity he may yet live to make a name for himself, over the whole civilised world, in the noblest sense, illustrious. A cordial vote of thanks to His Highness, having been made by Mr. Amir Ali and carried with exuberant acclamation, the meeting separated after a sitting of just two hours and a half.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

After lying low (metaphorically of course) for a short time, the Suffragettes are popping up again, and weather permitting—a revolution has before now been prevented by Jupiter Pluvius—we are promised a renewal of strong scenes next Tuesday in Westminster, when the old farce, of trying to present the Prime Minister personally with an address, will be gone through. Suffragettes resent being called hooligans, but their latest device is nothing but hooliganism. One of the favourite pursuits of the species is to write objectionable words on public places when there are no policemen in sight. Diguised, it appears as an elderly woman, a Suffragette yesterday obtained access to the lobby of the House of Commons, and when the constables on duty were not looking, succeeded in writing on the walls in indelible ink "Votes for Women." On a previous occasion, when this charming creature attempted the same thing, she was detected and sent about her business. This time she was marched to the nearest Police-station and charged with wilful damage. And this is the kind of person whom silly and sentimental M. P.'s regard as the victims of a brutal magistracy and a still more brutal Home Secretary.

The London Library with its calm atmosphere is the last place where one would expect a Suffragette demonstration, but no institution or gathering is free from the liability of disturbances by these female pests. Yesterday the usual quiet of the annual meeting of the London Library was interfered with by some of Mrs. Pankhurst's disgusting adherents. When Mr. Haldane was referring in almost solemn terms to the loss suffered by the Library owing to the death of George Meredith, one of its Vice-Presidents, a Suffragette interrupted the speaker by asking him when he was going to carry out George Meredith's views regarding the extension of the franchise to women. She and some imitators were conducted out of the room. When that unsparing critic of the "gentler" sex, Professor Starr, hears of this incident, he will, I fear, be more inclined to adhere to the views he has just been reiterating with increased bluntness at Chicago. To civilise woman is, he declares an impossibility, owing to her "barbaric nature," and on the rigid assertion of this difference between the sexes depends the continuance of the human race. He challenges any one to show a single first-class achievement by woman in literature, science or art. Her religion is, also he contends, notably that of lower culture. "She is always seeing signs everywhere. She is the chief supporter of spiritualistic mediums. She founds new sects in which the religious attitude of savagery is given new names." He goes on to say :—"The twentieth-century woman shows herself no farther advanced than her jungle sister by her love of bright colours and by decorating herself with birds and the furs of animals, also by her love of jewels and perfumes."

(Concluded on page 8.)

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ADVANCE TO KASVIN.

Trans-Frontier Troubles.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Russian force under General Musnitzky has left Enzeli for Kasvin.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Keir-Hardie asked, had the Russian legation the right to order the advance of troops to Teheran without consulting the British Legation.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, pointed out that the disturbed districts were close to the Russian frontier. If a similar situation arose close to the Indian frontier, we should reserve the right to take, on our own initiative, steps necessary to protect our own interests, and we cannot deny the same right to a foreign Power. Russia has kept us informed of all steps she has contemplated.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration by the Tariff Reformers.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A Tariff Reform demonstration was held in the Albert Hall last night, in honour of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's birthday. World-wide congratulations were read.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil, said that his father was well and cheerful. He was more convinced than ever of the rightness and success of Tariff Reform.

THE IMPRISONED SUFFRAGETTES.

Starvation to Obtain Release.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A Suffragette, undergoing a month's imprisonment in Holloway, starved herself for four days. The authorities became alarmed and have released her. Her companions promise to imitate her.

THE EIGHT HOURS' ACT.

Serious Trouble amongst Miners.

LABOUR RIOTS IN THE MIDLANDS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Friction arising out of the application of the Eight Hours' Act has caused strikes in numerous collieries in the Midlands.

Gangs of pit-boys are marching through the districts, wantonly damaging property and terrorising residents. Serious conflicts with the Police have taken place.

Scottish coal-owners have given notice of a 12½ per cent reduction in wages from the 26th July. This affects 80,000 miners.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

An Anglo-Indian Appointment.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Mr. Frederick Palmer of Calcutta has been appointed Chief Engineer to the Port of London Authority.

AUSTRALIA AND LORD KITCHENER.

Invitation to be Made.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Mr. Deakin to-morrow will formally invite Lord Kitchener to visit Australia.

HENLEY REGATTA.

Belgians Win the Challenge Cup.

LONDON, JULY 8.

At Henley Regatta to-day, in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, the Belgians beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by a bare length. The time was 7mins. 8secs.

A. Stuart, of the Kingston Rowing Club, won the Diamond Sculls, beating R. Lucas of Germany easily, in 8mins. 31secs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The death is announced of the French General, Marquis de Galliffet.

[Gaston-Alexandre-Auguste, Marquis de Galliffet, was born in Paris on 23rd January, 1830. He inherited the title of Prince de Martiques as well as Marquis de Galliffet from his father who was a Colonel in the French Army under Louis XVIII and Charles X, and resigned his commission rather than serve under Louis Phillipe. He entered the Army in 1848 in the Crimea and distinguished himself. He served also under General Donay in the Italian campaign of 1859, but it was in Mexico that he gained game. He fought also against Germany and commanded a [illegible] at Sedan. After spending some little time [illegible] he returned to France and in 1885 was [illegible] member of the Supreme Council of War. [illegible] autumn of 1891 he directed the manœuvres [illegible] rewarded by the [illegible] brilliant [illegible] which they were [illegible]

FUNERAL OF DR. LALCACA,

Ceremony Largely Attended.

LORD MORLEY REPRESENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 8.

The funeral of the late Dr. Lalcaca took place in the Parsee section of Brookwood cemetery to-day. There was a large attendance of Indians and Anglo-Indians. Lord Morley was represented.

The wreaths included a beautiful one from Lady Curzon-Wyllie, inscribed: "In grateful remembrance of a brave and noble man, who lost his life in trying to save my beloved husband and others."

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Passed by Senate.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A telegram from Washington states that the Senate has passed the Tariff Bill by 45 votes to 34.

THE BATTLE OF POLTAVA.

Bi-centenary Celebration.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Tsar arrived at Poltava, this morning, to attend the celebration of the bi-centenary of the battle. He was welcomed by a brilliant assemblage. His Majesty attended an open air service and received the Metropolitan of Kieff and the Clergy. He also inspected the troops.

EXTRADITION FROM FRENCH INDIA.

Bill Adopted by Senate.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Advices from Paris report that in the Senate, last night, M. Flandin, representing the French Settlements in India, urged that representations should be made to Britain for making the additional Anglo-French Extradition Convention of 1908 applicable to India.

M. Pichon replied: "The passage of the Bill approving the Convention cannot be delayed."

The Senate adopted the Bill.

RIVER-BANK EROSION NEAR ROHRI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The reference to the breach, which threatens the North-Western Railway near Rohri, a Press Communique to-day, issued by the Railway Board, states that the river is eroding its banks at the rate of thirty to forty feet a day, and has nearly reached the protective works thrown up some time ago in anticipation of such an attack.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH INDIA.

Shock at Musoorie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 9.

An earthquake is reported to have been experienced in Musoorie on Wednesday night. No damage was done, but much fright was caused, especially among the students of the Convent.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN AN ANJUMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 9.

It is stated that the General Council of the Anjuman Himayet-i-Islam has appointed a Committee to enquire into the alleged defalcations amounting to about Rs. 4,000 in the books of the Lucknow Anjuman.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. J. N. Atkinson Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 9.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary was issued this morning announcing the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. John Nathaniel Atkinson, C.S.I., to be temporary Member of the Council. The other acting appointments are, the Hon'ble A. G. Cardew, Chief Secretary, Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Wynch, Revenue Secretary.

NEW HARBOUR AT TUTICORIN.

Proposed Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 9.

Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S., Collector, Tinnevelly, presided over a meeting of Government and Railway officials held at Tuticorin this week, to consider a scheme for a new harbour at that port. The scheme comprises a new harbour of sufficient size, a new Customs shed, new trolly lines laid connecting it with the jetty; the existing pier to be renovated and enlarged and used almost exclusively for the export goods, while the new pier to be used for dutiable import goods and passenger traffic.

The South Indian Railway Company propose to construct a new station for passenger traffic on the foreshore, close to the new pier, the present station being reserved for goods traffic.

The Customs Department undertake the construction of waiting rooms and luggage sheds to facilitate the examination of the luggage of passengers arriving by steamer at the new station.

It is notified that sanction has been accorded to the construction of a Railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Patti, a station on the Amritsar-Patti Railway, to Kasur, a station on the North-Western Railway, a length of 27·46 miles, as an integral part of the Amritsar-Patti Railway.

THE LONDON OUTRAGE.

The Assassin's Family.

PLEA OF UNSOUND MIND.

LETTER TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Mohanlal Dhingra, M.D., and Behari Lal Dhingra, M. D. who are now at Simla, have addressed a joint letter to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab on the subject of their brother who they describe "as having committed one of the most detestable crimes imaginable and plunged three families in the deepest grief." They go on to describe themselves as "deputed by our father who is too distressed" to wait upon your Honour himself to give expression to his and his family's feelings and views.

The letter then continues as follows:—

"We beg to assure your Honour that our family's feelings are those of greatest shame and horror and we have with great difficulty persuaded ourselves to show our faces to you. It is an irony of fate that in a family like ours, so deeply loyal to Government and so gratefully attached to the British people, a young man should degenerate into a murderer. Last year when the Mozaffarpur outrage was perpetrated most of us actively preached to people to be on the side of law and order and to remain firmly loyal to Government. We believe our views are known to many Government officers, but we may invite attention to a thoughtful letter printed in the "Civil and Military Gazette" last year over the signature of our brother's, Mr. Chaman Lal Dhingra, Barrister-at-Law.

We have been recipients of utmost kindness at the hands of Government and British people and we have felt proud that our family have been amongst the foremost supporters of Government and sincerest admirers of the great British nation. We feel deepest agony at the mere thought of the London's tragedy, for Sir Curzon-Wyllie was one of our kindest friends in London. We are not in possession of details of the tragedy beyond what has appeared in the papers and we are axious to know that exactly.

MADAN LAL'S EVIL WAYS.

The real causes of Madan Lal's degeneration into a murderer have been, we are inclined to believe, that as he was eccentric and subject to fits of rashness he was discovered to be an excellent tool for evil purposes by Krishnavarma and his lieutenants. He was probably given lectures and taught the use of revolvers and daggers and his abnormal mind easily developed the mania of killing people especially those who wished to befriend him. We think the statement that he was given, "bhang" (Cannabis Indica) before the crime is likely to prove correct. He had absolutely no political training of any kind in India.

EARLY EDUCATION.

He passed his F. A. Examination from the Municipal College, Amritsar (now abolished), and then joined the Government College, Lahore. He was taken out of college after a few months so as to be put in a commercial line and this sudden withdrawal from studies seemed to displease him. He therefore took interest in nothing and brooded a great deal. To keep him engaged he was made to take up one or two small posts, but he seemed to have got worse in mind. He was then asked to come back home. It was observed that his eccentricity had got worse in various ways. He often kept to himself looking vacant, whistling etc. He avoided company generally but especially that of his relatives. His great pastime was to tease children. He would take an infant in his lap and force pieces of bread in its mouth and he would get hold of a boy 6, 7 or 8 and ask him silly questions from a school book and then punish him in queer ways. As soon as a grown up member of the family came near him he would quietly disappear to a lonely place to brood and whistle. He stayed at home in this fashion for sometime and then disappeared to work as a lascar. It was found return to India (after 5 or 6 months' wild life), One of us begged of our father to send him to England for engineering. Madan Lal used do say, when he did say anything, that he had been badly treated by his father and others as he had not been sent to England for education and that he had no friend in the world.

PLEA OF UNSOUND MIND.

Our father did not approve of Madan Lal's going to England as he feared Madan was of an unsound mind. He often times called him "mad boy." It was pointed out that the English climate and environment would be beneficial, and the consent of our father was obtained under great persuasion.

MADAN IN ENGLAND.

Madan Lal left for England in May 1906. Our eldest brother, Mr. Kundan Lal Dhingra was then in England and he put Madan Lal up in his rooms. Madan Lal made an exhibition of his eccentricity in London during the very first week by cutting off the whiskers of a pet cat of the landlady of his lodgings and when remonstrated with about the matter, quietly left the house. He never gave the address of his lodgings and his letters to his home people were few and only referred to money matters. He never sent love or regards to anybody. All this was explained by the nature of his previous habits and nothing of a serious nature was ever imagined to be in store. He received his letter and money care of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Our youngest brother, Mr. Bhajan Lal Dhingra, went to England last year and he was taken by Madan Lal to India House. Mr. Bhajan Lal wrote home to say in an innocent fashion that he liked the food and charges were low, but regretted that there was nothing English about the house. It appears to us that Madan Lal was first taken to India House, Highgate, to partake of Hindustani food and he stayed there. Letters were sent to both to leave that notorious house, which they did. Both of them left and went into separate lodgings and nothing further of an unfavourable nature was heard about Madan Lal. In February this year Bhajan Lal wrote home to say that Madan Lal avoided meeting him and had snubbad him for having gone to University College to meet him without previously asking an appointment. Bhajan Lal added that he feared Madan Lal had again gone to live at India House, Highgate.

APPEAL TO SIR CURZON-WYLLIE'S HELP.

He thereupon decided that the best thing would be to write to Sir Curzon-Wyllie about the matter and to invoke his assistance. A letter to this effect was written by our eldest brother, Mr. Kundan Lal Dhingra in March and in this Madan Lal's eccentricity and waywardness were alluded to.

The above is a brief resume of Madan Lal's life history. We belive that the real culprits have cleverly kept themselves in the background and have succeeded in utilising a member of a loyal family for their evil purpose and they have caused a stigma on our family's name for ever. But they will be disappointed in one thing: we shall not consider Madan Lal as a martyr as they would desire. We look upon him as a lunatic who remains uninfluenced by the traditions and instincts of the family and his act as a detestable act May God the highest Court of Justice punish the real culprits and may. He throw light on the matter so that everybody may be judged correctly in this world.

The brothers enclose a very sensible letter, dated 16th May, 1908, by Mr. Chaman Lal Dhingra, Barrister-at-Law, which appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, after the Mozaffarpur outrage of May 1908. It points out the folly of violence and conspiracy and shows that officials are doing their duty, and that Great Britain's work in India is a noble one; also that India has advanced in every way underthe British Government materially, mentally and morally.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S REPLY.

Sir Louis Dane replied in a letter in which he thanked the brothers for their accounts of the career of their unfortunate brother and added:—

"Before I knew who the murderer of Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca was, I had already stated how grievous was the disgrace to the province that he was a Punjabi. The disgrace is inaffably deepened by the fact that he is a member of a family so well known and respected throughout the province and one which has been fortunate in winning its way into high favour of its fellow-citizens of the Ruling Princes of India and at the British Government. Nothing that I can say will remove the deep sense of grief and shame under which you now labour. But you may rest assured that neither Great Britain, nor India, nor the people, nor Government, will ascribe any fault to your family for the rash act of a young man whose unhappy lot it has been to fall into the hands of those enemies of the human race in general and of India in particular, whose aim and object it seems to be to render all the sympathy and cordial cooperation in this country impossible, but who have, I trust in this case overeached themselves. I believe that the consequences of their crime will not only recoil upon their own heads, but will tend to promote that closer union of hearts in India which it was their wish to destroy. If this is the result, it should in itself be a solace to you. The letter closes with an assurance of the fullest sympathy with both the brothers and with their father.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following further particulars of the murderer of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka.

Rai Saheb Dita, his father, an Assistant-Surgeon, was for a time Civil Surgeon at Hissar in the nineties. He retired some few years ago. He had six sons. These are in order of birth: Kundan Lal, engaged in business in London; Mohan Lal, Health Officer, Amritsar; Chaman Lal, Barrister, Amritsar; Behari Lal Choy, Medical Officer, Jhind State; Madan Lal (now awaiting trial); and Bhajan Lal, a student in London. Mohan Lal and Behari Lal are joint authors of the "Minto Health Pamphlets" called after the Viceroy. Dr. Behari Lal last year submitted a scheme for the establishment of a good Presidental School for the sons of well-to-do Indians of all creeds, where character might be developed *pari-passu* with intellect, and where the students would be made God-fearing and loyal to the Crown. His object was to introduce an improved spirit in the principal educational centres in Upper India. Unfortunately the scheme, with its excellent intention, was not a practical one.

As stated a few days ago, Dr. Dita was overwhelmed with grief. However, when he heard that his son had committed the murders in London, and he sent to Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, letters which Colonel Curzon-Wyllie had written regarding Madan Lal. Two of these have appeared in our columns.

Dr. Dita and his two sons, Mohan Lal, and Behari Lal, hold that Madan Lal, who was eccentric and subject to fits of rashness, was ruined by his connection with India House, and was made a tool for evil purposes by Krishnavarma and his followers, probably being taught the use of revolvers and daggers. They credit the statement that he was given bhang before committing the crime. Madan Lal had absoluteiy no political training in India itself. He passed his First in Arts Examination at the Amritsar Municipal College and then went to Lahore Government College. After a few months at the Lahore institution, he was summoned home to Amritsar to learn commercial business. This did not please him; he lost interest in his work and took to brooding. He became more eccentric and eventually ran away from home and worked as a lascar. He returned home after five or six months, and his brothers then begged his father to send him to England to study engineering. The change would, they urged, do him good, but Dr. Dita only consented with great reluctance, as he thought the boy of unsound mind. Madan Lal left India in May, 1906, and went to his eldest brother, who was then in London, but in less than a week he showed his eccentricity by ill-treating a pet cat, and when his brother remonstrated with him, he left the house. Thereafter he seldom wrote to the members of his family, except on money matters. He eventually drifted to India House last year. When his youngest brother, Bhajan Lal reached London, Madan Lal took him there. Bhajan Lal wrote home innocently enough that they liked the Hindustani food provided at India House, and that the charges were low. When this news reached the family in India, letters were written separately to both young men, telling them to leave the house, and they did so but took separate lodgings. Last February, Bhajan Lal wrote home, that Madan Lal had returned to live at India House. It was then that Colonel Curzon-Wyllie was communicated with.

MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

In connection with the London outrage a crowded public meeting was held this evening in the City. Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee took the chair and vehemently denounced the crime in unmeasured terms. He was supported by Dr. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalawala, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kaji Azamudin and Rao Bahadur Ram Narayan. The following resolution was eventually adopted:—

"That the citizens of Poona, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to the horror disgust and detestation with which they received the news of the assassination, by an Indian student, of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka in London. In the opinion of this meeting such crimes are deeply abhorrent to Indian nature and are fraught with the gravest peril and disaster to the best interests of the country and the meeting deems it its duty to condemn in strong and unequivocal, terms the spread of doctrines subversive of order in the country and encouraging or condoning the perpetration of such dastardly deeds of violence. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Chairman to the Government of Bombay to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India."

A further resolution proposed by Rao Saheb V. A. Patwardhan, seconded by Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Barrister and supported by Shet Kisandas Vishnudas, was to the following effect:—

"This meeting offers its deep and respectful sympathy to Lady Curzon Wyllie and the family of Dr. Lalkaka in the terrible calamity which has befallen them."

A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and seconded by Shet Krishnadas Madevala terminated the proceedings. The gathering was completely a representative one and included the leaders of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi society both in the city and the cantonment.

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Raja Peary Mohun Mookherjee, C.S.I., President of the British Indian Association, has sent the following message of condolence to Lady Curzon-Wyllie:—"British Indian Association convey their profound sorrow and respectful condolence, in the bereavement caused by a dastardly crime."

RANGOON, JULY 9.

The Rangoon Moslem Association, have passed at a Committee meeting, resolutions of sympathy with the bereaved widow of the late Colonel Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and of condemnation of the crime. They also express sympathy with the bereaved family of the late Dr. Lalcaca.

BROACH, JULY 8.

A special general meeting of the Broach Cosmopolitan Social Club was called yesterday, to express horror and detestation at the assassination of Colonel Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved unanimously that the Broach Cosmopolitan Social Club has heard with feelings of horror and detestation the sad news of the assassination of Colonel Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka by Madar Lal Dhingra in London, and declares that such dastardly crimes committed by a few misguided fanatic youths are sincerely deplored and condemned by the whole Indian community."

"Resolved that the Broach Cosmopolitan Social Club, deeply sympathises with Lady Curzon-Wyllie and the members of Dr. Lalkaka's family for the severe blow inflicted on them and the irreparable loss which they have sustained by this calamity and begs respectfully to offer them its sincese condolences which the President of the Club should convey to Lady Curzon-Wyllie and the members of Dr. Lalkaka's family through the proper channel."

THE VICEROY CONVALESCENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The Viceroy has been slightly indisposed during the past few days from a chill, but is now convalescent. The Council meeting yesterday was postponed.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—

Captain M. E. Rae to be British Consul, Bunder Abbas.

Lieutenant J. S. Crosthwaite to be Second Assistant to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Assistant Surgeon A. D. Campbell is posted to Fao.

Lieutenant A. S. Auret is posted to Zhob Levy Corps.

Captains R. T. W. Heale and C. E. Bruce to be Assistant Commissioners, Peshawar District.

Captain R. G. A. Trail is posted to the N.-W. Frontier Militia.

Major J. S. Kemball acts as Inspecting Officer, N.-W. Frontier Corps, vice Colonel Dick on three months' leave.

The following appointments are recognised:—Mr. T. H. Wheeler as Swedish Vice-Consul at Calcutta; and M. D. Jelai Bey as Turkish Consul-General at Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions—Brevet Colonel P. M. Carnegy to be Colonel.

Majors H. C. Bernard, A. H. Williams and E. H. Cole to be Lieut.-Colonels and Captain C. E. A. Currie to be Captain.

Conductor J. Brookes, Southern Circle, Ordnance, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Lieut.-Colonel G. C. M. C. D. Birdwood retires from the 11th instant and Assistant Surgeon A. G. Cazalett from the 6th ultimo.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Alweyne Turner, 1st Punjab Volunteers.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. C. Macleod, resigns his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. This annual Army Act is published.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—

Messrs. R. J. Blackadder and N. B. Deane to be Assistant Accountant Generals, Bengal and Madras respectively, and Mr. M. A. Hafeez to the Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Nagpur.

Mr. N. H. Printer reverts to the Punjab.

Mr. N. Vejazargpwar, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Nagpur, has three months' leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARPMENTS.

Mr. H. F. Howard is gazetted to the Customs Service.

RAILWAY DEXABTMENT.

Messrs H. E. Williams, N. W., Synnott and Syed Gulam Hussain Shah, are posted as probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents respectively to the E. B. S. Railway, O. and R. Railway and N.-W. Railway respectively.

ON THURSDAY, at Midnapore, Surendranath Mookerjee's mother was examined for an hour. Since the 7th instant, Narendra Coomar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, has been acting as interpreter. It is expected that the enquiry will soon come to a close.

AN "Indian Daily Telegraph" correspondent says that advices from Mecca state that all Egyptian papers, favouring the ex-Sultan Hamid, Jaro placed under interdict there. Somewhat similar treatment, it is said, is being extended to the "Watan," an Urdu weekly of Lahore, only one copy of which, it is alleged, is allowed to enter the sacred city, the rest being confiscated.

JUDGMENT was given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, acting Chief Justice, at the Bombay High Court yesterday, on the application by Vaman Sakharam Khare, a pleader of the District Court at Nasik, to set aside the order of the District Magistrate of Nasik, directing him to execute a personal recognisance in Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour for one year, with two substantial and respectable sureties for Rs. 1,000 each. The order has been made as a result of proceedings taken against the applicant on information that he had been disseminating seditious matter by means of speeches. The speaker's intention, in his Lordship's opinion, was not to correct, but to root out the British Government as one composed of irreligious robbers bent on ruining the people of this country and confiscating their lands with the object of making them over to the white people. Their Lordships agreed with the District Magistrate in the conclusion at which he had arrived and upheld his order as one fully justified by the facts of the case.

THE ALL-MOSLEM LEAGUE.

H. H. the Aga Khan's Speech.

THE following is the text of the Aga Khan's speech, at the meeting of All-Moslem League on June 24:—

Gentlemen,—I need not tell you that it gives me very great pleasure to preside at the first Annual General Meeting of the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League. I gladly accepted the invitation to do so, conveyed to me through my distinguished friend, Syed Ameer Ali, who has followed his great literary services to Islam by practical work for his co-religionists. I regard the invitation as an indication of your indulgent forbearance in respect to my inability to be present at the luncheon you kindly gave in my honour in February last. I assure you that the inexorable medical prohibition then imposed upon me caused me keen disappointment, for I had greatly looked forward to the pleasure of meeting you and other friends. Though it is only in the last few weeks that the state of my health has permitted of any active participation in affairs, I kept myself in close touch, during my enforced retirement, with the work of your Branch. I have watched the multifarious phases of that work with much gratification, and have admired the earnest and consistent spirit by which it has been animated. I can say with confidence that the services you have rendered the Mussalman people of India, under the wise leadership of your distinguished President, can hardly be over-estimated.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the pledges so emphatically given his Majesty's loyal and devoted Moslem subjects, first by the Viceroy and afterwards by the Secretary of State, the interest you have aroused among the British public in the justice of the Mussalman cause cannot fail to be an important factor in the future administration of India. Many people in this country, even in circles usually well-informed, hearing of the Mussalman "minority" in India, fail to realise that it numbered at the last Census nearly 62 millions; that its percentage to the total population of India, that land of many races and religions, has been steadily rising since the decennial enumerations began nearly 40 years ago; and that it now constitutes 21½ per cent. of the total—a figure, moreover, that does not include the numerous and martial border tribes included within the political frontier of the Indian Empire. Not only is it the case that the Mussalmans to be found within the administrative limits of the Dependency substantially outnumber the entire population of Germany, their welfare and progress is a matter of concern to that vast brotherhood known as the Islamic world, stretching in unbroken line from the Asiatic seaboard of the Pacific to the African coast of the Atlantic, numbering considerably more than 250 millions, or 15 per cent. of the entire human race. The Indian Mussalman community is great not only by numbers, but also by past traditions, by its political and social importance and by its ties with other Mussalman peoples, many millions of them under British rule or British suzerainty. Indeed, it is well known that our gracious King-Emperor has far more Mussalman subjects than any other sovereign.

With these facts in mind it would seem as surprising as it is regrettable that in the past so little attention has been paid in this country to the great community your Branch represents here. It has to be admitted, however, that this neglect is in no small measure the fault of the Mussalmans themselves. Hitherto they have made little or no attempt to invite public attention in this country to their claims or their position. With a restraint that was dignified, though it may not have been politically expedient, they have remained more or less silent, while some of their fellow-Indians have for many years past been politically organized here, and, with the co-operation of friends, have indulged in attractive but premature rhetoric based on the premise that India is a homogeneous country and the Indians a homogeneous nation. It is not easy to overtake and dissipate erroneous conceptions that have been given a long start. But in spite of the deeply-rooted prejudices and difficulties you had to contend with, unostentatiously and quietly by force of sound argument and by statements of indisputable fact, you have succeeded in convincing the fair-minded people of this country that the Indian Moslems, though they may be unversed in the arts of rhetoric, are entitled to consideration. The soundness and justice of our claims in connexion with the Reforms, has been recognised by an overwhelming proportion of the leading organs of public opinion, and particularly by the foremost of them all, the "Times."

Extraordinary as it may seem, this fact, so encouraging and gratifying in itself, has been used against us in unlooked-for quarters. I was never more astonished than when I read in the "Times" of March 6th last, a message of the Special Correspondent then in India to the effect that high officials in Northern India were "expressing alarm" and viewing with apprehension this advocacy by great organs of public opinion here of the moderate and legitimate claims we had made. "Alarm," Gentlemen, "alarm" at what? Lest this advocacy should "produce an undue exaltation in the minds of Mahomedans?" Can these high officials have forgotten that throughout the storm and stress of the last few years, the Mussalmans have remained unswerving in their devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor? They have never indulged in violent agitation or adopted reprehensible methods for attracting attention to grievances, real or nominal. They have not claimed "Self-Government," whether on the so-called "Colonial basis" or any other. They have remained law-abiding when, in some parts of the country, they were under strong provocation to actively resent and [illegible] the illegal pressure put upon them by persons who seemed bent on undermining British authority. While others have been putting forward claims inconsistent with the unimpaired maintenance of that authority, they have asked nothing more than an equitable share in the constitutional privileges that are being granted to the Indian peoples. If the independent advocacy of such a demand has caused misgiving in certain official circles, it can only be because the troubles of the last few years have tended to distort the perspective of those who thus speak, and because sinister influences are at work. Gentlemen, they have been looking through the wrong end of the telescope, and it is to be hoped that their apprehensions will, in the future; be apportioned on juster lines.

Undoubtedly, about the time this report came from India there was widespread satisfaction among the Mussalmans, for a few days previously Lord Morley had specifically and unreservedly announced that our claims in respect to the electoral system would be met to the full. But I have not found in any Indian newspaper, whatever its politics, or in letters from my numerous correspondents in India, one iota of evidence that even then the Mussalmans were "exalted above measure." There is certainly no danger of undue exaltation at the present moment. Notwithstanding the Viceroy's reply to the deputation I had the honour to introduce to His Excellency nearly three years ago, Lord Morley's reply to your own deputation last January, and his Lordship's subsequent emphatic reaffirmation in the House of Lords of the pledges he had given you, we are even now, when the eleventh hour is far spent, still called upon to press for the practical recognition of our rights, we have had still to urge our claims for simple justice; we have still to press the arguments and reasons that have been officially accepted long ago without qualification accepted, that is, so far as words go. We all know that the measures the Government of India are about to take fall far short of the promises underlying and accompanying this verbal acceptance of our views. The other day, gentlemen, the Secretary of State for India, addressing the Civil Service probationers at Oxford, claimed to have fulfilled the pledges His Majesty's Government had given the people of India. Unhappily, this cannot be said to be the case, so far as the special pledges made to a community constituting more than one-fifth of the population are concerned.

Speaking with a full sense of responsibility as President of the All-India Moslem League, and after fully weighing my words, I unhesitatingly say that if in the final shaping of the plans of Government the pledges made to us are not carried out to the full, in the spirit as well as in the letter, the Reforms of which Lord Morley spoke so hopefully the other day are doomed to failure. It is impossible anywhere, and least of all in a country like India, to satisfactorily work a constitutional scheme with one large and important section of the people disappointed and left without real representation, and another section exultant and triumphant because they have been permitted to attain their cherished object of a virtual monopoly of political influence. Because we decline to accept such a position with complacency we are spoken of as "Separatists." As a matter of fact no community in India excels our own in working for the cause of true unity among the Indian peoples. The very keystone of the arch of genuine Nationalism in India is loyalty to the Sovereign, and in this regard we give place to no one in India—not even the British themselves. We look upon His Majesty Edward VII. not as a foreign ruler, but as our own Emperor, the Kaisar-i Hind, the continuance of whose beneficent sway is essential to the peace, and therefore to the progress and prosperity, of Hindustan. When the time is ripe we shall be ready to co-operate and unite with any section that does not contain elements of hostility, whether open or covert, to the strength and permanence of the rule of our Sovereign, or to the British Agency in India whereby it is represented.

Subject to the acceptance of this indispensable condition, the India Mussalmans have no intention or desire to hold aloof from any feature of or element in, Indian public life. But fusion cannot be effectively brought about by legislative or administrative fiat—it must come along the lines of natural evolution. And this evolution must be social and industrial, as well as political. I am rejoiced to think that this necessity—attested in the wonderful annals of England as of other Western countries—is recognised by the best minds among the Hindu thinkers of to-day being strongly emphasised, for example, by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair in his last presidential address at the Indian Social Conference. I would appeal to the leaders of Hindu political thought generally to adopt this sound view in the practical shaping of their policy to admit this soundness of our position; and thus co-operate with us in a policy which rightly understood, so far from retarding will hasten the day of evolutionary unity of the Indian peoples. We simply ask that indisputable facts should be recognised in rearing the new electoral fabric; that, in the language of the poet, we should be:—

"Not, chaos like, together crushed and bruised,
But, like the world, harmoniously diffused."

That, gentlemen, is the path of peace and goodwill, of general contentment, of ultimate unity, of true and lasting Nationalism.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Revised Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The following revised statement is published in substitution of that hitherto in force showing the English recruited services and departments and branches thereof members of which are eligible, in the absence of any special disqualification (which may be either personal or official), to draw exchange compensation allowance:—

1. Judges of the High and Chief Courts.
2. Military Officers on salaries not fixed in sterling.

Department Officers with honorary rank with Departmental Warrant Officers except those of Army Clothing Department.

Soldier Mechanics of the Ordnance Department in India and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the Military Grass and Dairy Farms.

3. Officers of the—(a) Indian Civil Service, (b) Indian Educational Service, (c) Indian Medical Service, (d) Indian Telegraph Department, (e) Civil Veterinary Department, (f) European Gardeners Service, (g) Superior Revenue Establishments of State Railways on salaries of less than Rs. 1,500 a month, (h) Public Works Department Superior Accountant Service, (i) Marine Department.

UPPER SWAT CANAL.

Change of Head Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

In connection with the works for the Upper Swat Canal project, the electrical power channel from the river has now been finished and the power house itself will be ready in a few weeks. It will then be possible to begin drilling from both ends of the tunnel, which is to pierce the Malakand Ridge. Rapid progress should be made with tunneling, when the electric installation is in full working order.

It is reported that the site of the head works of the Upper Swat Canal is likely to be changed from that originally selected for them near Chakdara Fort to a position further down the stream. The new site will entail a longer tunnel through the Malakand, but otherwise possesses many advantages. The total length of the tunnel would be eleven thousand feet, but no difficulties are anticipated on this account with the up-to-date machinery it is intended to employ.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN BURMA.

Rangoon Bar Protests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 9.

The Rangoon Bar Association have addressed a long memorial to the Burma Government, on the desirability of creating a High Court in Rangoon for the whole of Provincial Burma, instead of the present Chief Court. In the memorial, great dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Civilian Judges from the Burma Commission with very little judicial experience. The recent importation of Judges from India, three of whom had only Small Causes Court experience and the elevation of a local Judge to a Judgeship in the Chief Court from a Small Causes Court, is condemned, and has been objected to on the ground that such selections cannot lead to efficient administration of justice, and are not calculated to gain public confidence.

It is further contended that the local practising Barristers should be given an opportunity of acting as Judges, when vacancies occur as is done in India. The present staff of four Judges is regarded as inadquate for the work to be coped with, and the appointment of seven Judges is accordingly recommended in the memorial to dispose of the increasing amount of litigation.

FALSE SUITS AT CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

It having been discovered that a Kabuli moneylender has been instituting false suits in the Small Causes Court, Calcutta, against innocent men in the motussil and executing warrants against them, the Government have ordered that in all such cases the Criminal Investigation Department should investigate and the Collectors of the district, in which the defendants reside, should interest themselves and take all necessary action.

THE Hindwan-Muttra section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway was opened on Thursday. There now remains only about one hundred miles of this important line, viz., from Madhupur to Hindwan to construct, and this is likely to be finished by next September. The railway authorities at Rohri report that they are holding their own against the Indus, and that they now feel confident of maintaining the existing line at least until the diversion is finished. The threatened canal is behind the diversion and the latter is being made so strong in the matter of embankments, that it may be hoped that no breach will occur in the waterway.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JUNE 25. (PARIS, JUNE 26.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Antarctic Exploration.—On Saturday Mr. Shackleton was entertained by the Savage Club, Capt. R. F. Scott presiding. Mr. Shackleton expressed hope that he might soon be a member of another South Polar expedition.

Court and Personal.—The King, at Windsor on Saturday, presented colours to 108 units of the Territorial Force.—On Monday the King and Queen attended the Jubilee Speech Day of Wellington College.—On Tuesday his Majesty received the Turkish mission announcing the accession of Mahomed V, and also held a Levee.—On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended a service in Wells Cathedral in commemoration of the millenary of the Bishopric. Their Royal Highnesses also visited Glastonbury, where the Abbey was formally entrusted to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his council.—On Wednesday the King visited the Agricultural Show at Gloucester and the Queen opened at Olympia a Midsummer Fair in aid of the Great Ormond-street Children's Hospital. Canon and Mrs. Skelton of Lincoln celebrated their golden wedding on Monday.

Ecclesiastical.—The Canterbury Diocesan Conference last week discussed "Conferences with Nonconformists."—The English Church Union Celebrated its jubilee on Monday by a meeting at St. George's-in-the-East.—The representatives of British Churches who had been visiting Germany returned to England on Sunday.—At the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute on Monday Lord Halsbury severely criticised "Christian Science."—The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, rector of Hartfield, has been appointed an Honorary Chaplain to the King.—The Bishop of Hereford preached for the Churchmen's Union on Wednesday.

Imperial Press Conference.—The delegates, after being entertained at Sheffield, Manchester, and Glasgow, where six of their number received honorary degrees from the University, visited the Loch Katrine region on Tuesday and thence proceeded to Edinburgh.

Ireland.—There were further disturbances at Friday's meeting of the Dublin Corporation. Councillor O Carroll challenged another councillor to a duel.—An eviction in Kerry was carried out early on Tuesday morning in spite of boiling tar and other materials thrown on the officers.

Lord Crewe was the principal guest at the annual New Zealand banquet in London last Monday, and spoke warmly of New Zealand's offer to contribute to Imperial defence. On Tuesday, Lord Crewe presided at the Corona Club's annual dinner.

Music.—The Handel-Mendelssohn Festival began on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace.—"The Huguenots" was performed at Covent Garden on Monday.—Madame Nordica made her farewell appearance in London last week.—At His Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday Miss Ethel Smyth's opera "The Wreckers" was presented for the first time in England in a complete form.

Naval and Military.—The second class cruiser Sappho was seriously damaged during a fog in the Channel on Saturday night by collision with a Wilson liner of the same name.—Captain Hunter and two lieutenants have been reprimanded for the stranding of the Hermione.—We publish a letter from Mr. Carnegie, who writes deploring the "unfounded suspicion," which is the cause of the general tendency to increase naval armaments.—Sir George Armstrong returns to the subject of the Mann and Bacon letters.

Parliament.—In the House of Commons on the 17th the Prime Minister emphatically defended the Indian Government's policy in the matter of deportations, and Mr. Burns spoke at length on the Local Government Board's work.—On the 21st the Committee stage of the Finance Bill began, and several amendments to the land tax proposals were negatived after the application of the closure. On the 22nd an amendment exempting agricultural land tax proposed increment value duty was rejected by 301 votes to 196. A somewhat disorderly scene followed.—The Sale of Margarine Bill is being strongly opposed as protectionist in a standing committee.

Radium.—The British Metalliferous Mines (Limited) have contracted to supply Lord Iveagh and Sir E. Cassel with rather more than a quarter of an ounce of pure radium bromide at a price equivalent to £114,000 per ounce.

Railways.—The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee to consider the law as to agreements among railway companies.—The Great Eastern Railway Company is reducing passenger fares in its London area.

Russian Visitors.—The President and other members of the Russian Duma and Council of the Empire arrived in London on Sunday. On Tuesday they were entertained at the House of Commons. The Prime Minister welcomed the guests as representatives of the Russian people, referred to the happy change in the relations between the two Governments, and said their understanding could not be lasting unless it were accompanied by an understanding between the two peoples Mr. Balfour also spoke.

The Budget.—Lord Rosebery calls attention to the revolutionary nature of the Government's proposals; which were also condemned by a great meeting in the City on Wednesday.

The Colchester Pageant was opened on Monday by the Lord Mayor of London.

Theatres.—M. Guitry opened a French season at the Adelphi on Monday with "L'Assommoir," the Lord Chamberlain having forbidden the performance of "La Griffe."—Mr. Tree is giving a fortnight of Shakespeare at His Majesty's.

Universities.—A non-partisan meeting of Oxford graduates in London has unanimously asked Lord Hugh Cecil to become a candidate for the Parliamentary seat which Mr. Talbot is to vacate.—The Darwin centenary celebrations at Cambridge began on Tuesday, and Mr. Balfour spoke at a banquet on Wednesday.

Vivisection.—A Parliamentary paper is issued enumerating and classifying the experiments on living animals performed last year.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Parliament re-assembled on Wednesday. Mr. Deakin the Prime Minister, said a Bill would be introduced establishing an Inter-State Commission to undertake many of the functions of the British Board of Trade and supervise the working of the tariff. An active policy of immigration would be undertaken.—Sir W. E. Lewis has formed a new Ministry in Tasmania.

Canada.—The Dominion Government is understood to claim territorial jurisdiction over Hecate Strait, between Queen Charlotte Island and the mainland of British Columbia.—The International Congress of Women has been held at Toronto, under Lady Aberdeen's presidency.—The Salvation Army proposes to buy land in Alberta for a colonization scheme.

South Africa.—The Imperial Government has withdrawn its objection to the employment of British Central African natives on the Rand.—The Transvaal Government proposes legislation on her racing and betting.—The coloured people in Cape Colony appear to repudiate any appeal to party or Government outside South Africa for the redress of their grievances.

New Zealand.—The Premier has sailed for England.—The Minister of Labour has resigned.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—The Senate has rejected a proposal to place print paper on the free list, but has reduced the duty to 4dols. per ton from the Dingley rate of 6dols.

Income-tax.—The President's Message recommending an income-tax is regarded as an adroit move.

Heat.—A heat wave has caused many deaths in New York.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Government shows a desire to improve its relations with Russia.

China.—Our Peking correspondent says that the American protest against their exclusion from the Han-kau loan cannot be disregarded by the Chinese.

France.—The Senate last week adopted the Bill granting an amnesty for strike offences; but on Sunday another serious offence was committed, a strike of racing stable hands leading to a rather serious disorder at the Auteuil meeting.—The report of the Parliamentary Commission on the Navy has now been drawn up.—The Budget for 1910 shows a deficit of £4,200,000, but a surplus of about the same amount is expected in 1911.

Germany.—The Reichstag on Tuesday adopted, against Government opposition, the Finance Reform's Committee's tax on stocks and shares.—The Emperor on Monday inspected the new Vulcan ship-yards at Hamburg.—The British Church representatives were entertained at Bremen on Friday by the Senate and returned to England on Sunday.

Persia.—The Bakhtiari are said to be marching on Teheran.—The Russian quarters at Tabriz were fired into on Saturday night. About 300 of the Russian troops have left for the Caucasus.

Russia.—The Tsar entertained the German Emperor on the 17th at a banquet in the Imperial yacht at Reval. Cordial speeches were exchanged, and the Emperor expresses a hope that the meeting will promote friendly relations.—A British steamer, whose Finnish pilot appears to have ignored regulations and signals, was fired on by a Russian torpedo-boat in the neighbourhood of the Tsar's yacht on the 16th.

Turkey.—In the Chamber on Saturday the Foreign Minister declared that the Government was firmly resolved to maintain Turkish rights in Crete, while respecting Cretan privileges; and that diplomatic circles were convinced that Crete could not be united with Greece.—The debate on the Budget was opened on Monday.—Djavid Pasha operating against the Albanians, has had a fight with Malliores.

Suez Canal.—Steps are being taken to secure an extension of the concession from the Egyptian Government.

Sport.—The Australian cricketers beat a West of Scotland team on Saturday by an innings and 188 runs. Middlesex beat Essex by an innings and 84. Lancashire beat Kent by 312 runs; Northamptonshire beat Notts by 159; Yorkshire by an innings and 21; Gloucestershire drew with Hampshire and Sussex with Surrey. On Tuesday Lancashire beat Surrey by an innings and 35, and Kent beat Gloucester by an innings and 314. On Wednesday Middlesex beat Notts by 176; other matches were drawn.—The American polo team won the final in the Ranelagh Open Tournament on Saturday, and on Wednesday won the first Test match with England.—On the Clyde Sir T. Lipton's yacht Shamrock on Saturday beat White Heather, which had beaten her on the previous day. On Tuesday Shamrock gained another victory.—Mr. J. A. Rothschild's Bomba won the Ascot Gold Cup, and the King's Minoru the St. Jame's Palace Stakes.

Obituary.—M. de Martens, the Russian jurist; Sir Andrew Lusk; Mr. E. J. Gregory, R.A.; Mr. Hankin dramatist; General H. McLeod; Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Harvest; Mr. L. Drysdale composer; Lady Milford; Mr. G. F. Deacon; Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh; Sir A. Jacoby M.P.; Dr. D. J. Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University; Major-General W. H. H. West; Sir T. Tempest Tempest; and Mr. B. G. Lake solicitor.—"Times."

LABOUR PARTY AND THE TSAR.

Ill-Mannered Protest.

ABUSE OF THE KING'S GUESTS.

London, June 26.

THE Labour Party issued yesterday the manifesto printed below in regard to the approaching visit of the Tsar to the King. The document appears at a moment when Anglo-Russian relations have reached a greater point of cordiality than ever before and synchronises with the welcome in England by the King and by the nation of the representatives of the members of the Russian Duma and Council of Empire, none of whom, it should be noted, expects any but the most beneficial results from the meeting of the two Monarchs.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

THE VISIT OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking for the Government, has announced that the Czar is to pay a visit to the King at Cowes in August. We believe that this visit is offensive to the great majority of the people of the countrys. We have no desire to interfere in the internal government of a foreign state, but when that Government is maintained by a system of murder, and defends itself by putting to death or sending to exile its best and its most virile citizens; when it suppresses the least whisper of liberty by hangmen, spies, and blackguards of every kind, it is an insult to our national good fame and to our self respect that our Sovereign should receive in our name the head of such a State, especially when his personal approval of the criminal agents has been placed beyond question.

On the other hand, our protest is in no way directed against the people of Russia, who are no more represented by the Czar than victims can be represented by their oppressors. With the people of Russia we desire to live as friendly neighbours, in evidence of which we have been willing to receive members of their Duma, irrespective of political opinion, and would have greeted the deputation of their teachers had not the Russian bureaucracy on second thoughts feared that the free air of England might contaminate the minds of such important officials.

It was said in excuse for the Reval visit a year ago that its effect upon the internal Government of Russia would be beneficial. Exactly the opposite has been the case. Since the King met the Czar in the Baltic the record of the Russian Administration has been written upon blacker and bloodier pages. Tolstoy's indictment of "The Hanging Czar," published last year sent a shudder of horror throughout the world, and every week that has passed since has brought a ghastly tale of tyrannical brutality.

The following figures compiled from official sources reveal the methods of the Russian Government:

Prisoners. Capacity of Prisons, 90,000 Average Daily Population of Prisons.	Executions (Civilians only.)	Suicides in Prison.
1905..... 85,000	—	10
1906..... 111,000	144	30
1907..... 138,000	456	70
1908..... 170,000	825	59
1909 (Feb. 1)... 181,137	235 (Jan. to Mar.)—	

No fewer than 237 ex-members of the Duma have been condemned to various terms of imprisonment, and eighteen have been sent to the Siberian mines.

Since 1905 406 editors of newspapers and reviews have been condemned to imprisonment.

Did Abdul Hamid ever do worse? Must we from a false notion of civility to a guest, and from an equally false idea of international obligation, keep silent while our Sovereign receives the responsible chief of the Russian bureaucracy? Are we not bound to make it known, as those who went before us would have done, that the country is humiliated by the appearance of such a guest within its borders, that he comes unbidden by its people, that not only do they take no part in his welcome, but that they protest most solemnly against his presence?

Nor is our objection merely that we should not appear as the accomplice of Czardom. We must protect ourselves against the influences which the Russian bureaucracy brings to bear on friendly Governments. In Germany divisions of police co-operate with secret organisations in St. Petersburg in spring upon and pursuing Russian students within German borders. In Switzerland high justice was degraded by Russian representation in connection with the Vassilieff affair. The same influence is in operation in Belgium to-day. In France the secret police of Russia extends its ramifications under the direction of the accomplices of Azeff, and only recently, had it not been for determined expression of public opinion America would have refused the right of shelter to a Russian political refugee. Czardom is tainting the world.

We hope that the country will speak out, and that its voice will be definite and emphatic in condemnation of the Government that is responsible for the visit.

THE KING AND THE DUMA.

The President and members of the Russian Duma and Council of the Empire who are visiting London lunched with Lord and Lady Salisbury in Arlington-street yesterday, and afterwards drove to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by the King.

The Queen and Princess Victoria, with Princess Mary of Wales, were with his Majesty when he received the members of the Duma. The King and and Queen shook hands with each of the visitors, and his Majesty addressed them in French.

His Majesty expressed the hope that they would have time to become acquainted with the different parts and to study the various institutions of his country. He regretted that the weather was not in their favour, but he hoped that during the remainder of their stay they would meet with fine days. In bidding them farewell his Majesty added he must tell them that he had very pleasant recollections of his visits to their fine country. He had paid two visits to it and he hoped to pay more. In conclusion his Majesty bade them "Bon voyage."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT AND INCOME TAX.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 21, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the officers of the Indian Telegraph Department employed in Persia are under the control of the India Office, and that there is a minute in the India Office, dated May 6, 1896, which admits that the Indian Income Tax Act does not authorise the levy of Indian income tax from officers serving outside India; and on what principle income tax is levied from officers of the Indian Telegraph Departments serving in Persia.

Mr. Hobhouse: The deduction which has been made from the salaries of the officers in question has been made under the orders of the Government of India, and it is considered proper that they should be consulted in regard to the point raised in the honourable member's questions.

SIAM.

Sir W. Coffins asked the Under Secrtrary for Foreign Affairs whether in the treaty with Siam now awaiting ratification it was proposed to transfer to Great Britain any suzerain rights claimed by Siam over the Sultan of Kedah's dominions; whether the Sultan, State Council, or people of Kedah had been informed of or consulted in regard to such proposals; and what representations had been made by or on behalf of the State of Kedah to his Majesty's representatives.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: By the treaty in question the King of Siam has tranferred to Great Britain all his rights in respect of Kedah. His Majesty's Government have naturally no information as to what communications, if any, have passed between Kedah and Siam on the subject; and having regard to the complete dependence of Kedah on Siam, which has been fully acknowledged by this country, his Majesty's Government could not with propriety receive any direct representations from Kedah until the treaty takes effect. I may add, however, that there is nothing in the provisions of the treaty which will prejudice the position of the Sultan of Kedah.

RUSSIAN TROOPS AT TABRIZ.

On Tuesday, June 22, Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was now in a position to state when the Russian troops were to evacuate Tabriz and the adjacent districts.

Mr. J. A. Pease: My right hon. friend has been officially informed by the Russian Government that they are about to proceed with a gradual reduction of the Russian troops at Tabriz, withdrawing the whole on the arrival of the newly appointed Governor, who is shortly expected.

DEPORTATION OF INDIANS.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any of the nine political deportees in India have made application to have members of their families sent to bear them company during their exile; and whether, as the object of the deportation is preventive rather than punitive arrangements will be made whereby these nine gentlemen may live "en famille on parole," and not be kept confined as prisoners during the remainder of their undefined period of exile,

Mr. Hobhouse: The answer to the first question according to the information so far received by the Secretary of State, is in the negative; and the Secretary of State sees no sufficient reason for making any change of the kind suggested in the latter part of the question.

THE MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now state the constitution of the Commissions which have been appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police in the Midnapore conspiracy and Barrah dacoity cases.

Mr. Hobhouse: The inquiry into the conduct of the police in the Midnapore case has been entrusted to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division. The Secretary of State has not heard who is to inquire into the question arising out of the Barrah case.

Sir H. Cotton: Is not the Commissioner of the district Commissioner of Police? And, therefore, is not this purely a departmental inquiry and not likely to give satisfaction?

Mr. Hobhouse: Yes, sir. The Commissioner of the district is technically the head of the police but he has little to do with the administrative duties of the police.

Mr. MacNeill: Is it not a case of a policeman inquiring into charges against the police?

Mr. Hobhouse: No, sir. The Commissioner is not a policeman.

Sir H. Cotton asked whether the official instructions to the Commissioner of Burdwan regarding the Midnapore case directed not only a full investigation into the conduct of all concerned in the prosecution, but also an inquiry into everything likely to throw light on the existence of a conspiracy against the Government and on the persons involved whether recently tried or not and whether the Government accepted the Judgment of the Chief Justice as showing that no conspiracy existed.

Mr. Hobhouse: The instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor include a clause in the sense stated. When the hon. member put his question on the paper he could not, I believe, have seen the judgment of the High Court. Now that he has seen it, he is aware that the question which it decided was not whether a conspiracy existed, but whether certain appellants were or were not proved to be guilty of conspiracy. The Government of India, of course, are bound to accept the finding of the Court as final and conclusive in respect of those appellants.

THE CASE OF BABU KRISHNA KUMAR MITRA.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to confirm or contradict the statements that Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra who has been deported without charge or trial, is confined in the Agra gaol in an ill-lighted and ill-ventilated cell; that he is kept under lock and key except for half an hour in the morning and evening for exercise; that his meals are cooked for him by an up-country convict; and that he has no access to literature other than a Bible and a history of the Punjab, or to writing materials; and, if not, whether he will immediately ascertain the facts by inquiry from the Government of India.

Mr. Hobhouse: The facts as reported by the Government of India are as follows:—Mr. Mitra live in a large, airy, and well lighted and ventilated barrack with a large central corridor in which he sleeps being provided at night with a fan and mosquito net; he is allowed two hours' exercise outside his quarters every morning and one hour every evening; his health has in no way deteriorated; it has not been possible to provide a Bengali cook, but he is provided with wholesome diet and is not confined to prison fare; he is allowed books freely, and writing materials whenever he requires them.

CONDUCT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of one Hriday Nath Bose, who lately died in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, and made a dying declaration before a magistrate that his ribs had been fractured by a bamboo which had been rolled on his chest till he became unconscious, and to the post mortem report of Col. Jordan, Indian Medical Service, that seven ribs were fractured, and that death was directly due to put in the cavity of the right lung; and whether any inquiry has been ordered into the conduct of the police officers concerned.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a recent case from Sylhet in which one Bho ka Chowdhry and others were charged with murder and were eventually acquitted by the Sessions Judge, who found that the police investigation was full of irregularities and that the prosecution witnesses were under improper police influence; and whether any inquiry has been ordered into the conduct of the police officers concerned.

Mr. Hobhouse: Perhaps the hon. member will permit me to answer these two questions together. The Secretary of State has no information as to either case beyond what has appeared in the newspapers, but he will inquire. He has no doubt that the local Governments concerned will do what is necessary in regard to the investigation of charges made against the police.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has had his attention called to the facts of a case heard on appeal, in February last, by the Chief Court at Lahore, in which the conviction of a woman for the alleged murder of her husband was set aside on the grounds that important evidence for the defence had been withheld by the police, and that a confession of guilt had been extorted from this woman by acute torture after outrage by the police; whether he is aware that the Court, consisting of Justices Robertson and Rattigan, asked for a searching inquiry into the conduct of the police; and whether such an inquiry has been held and with what result.

Mr, Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has as yet no detailed information, but the Government of India telegraph that the inquiry referred to has been held and that the resulting report is under the consideration of the Government of the Punjab.

CAPT. MCKENDRICK AND MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Capt. McKendrick who has been the expert adviser to a Committee inquiring into malaria in Bombay, has been withdrawn and sent back to Coonoor; whether he will state why this has been done; whether anyone has been appointed to carry on Capt. McKendrick's work in Bombay, and if so, what are the special qualifications of the new officer; and what is his knowledge of Bombay itself.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State understands that Captain McKendrick has been recalled to Coonoor in order to take charge of the Pasteur Institute there, of which he is Assistant Director. The Director has been obliged to take leave. It is not known who has been appointed by the Bombay Government to continue the inquiry on which Captain McKendrick was engaged.

REWARDS FOR OFFICERS QUALIFYING IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

On Wednesday June 23, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the reply of the Government of India has yet been received as to the advisability of making officers of the Indian Army eligible for rewards for qualifying as interpretors in European languages other than Russian.

Mr. Hobhouse: A reply has been received from the Government of India, and is under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Akers-Douglas asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received the recommendations of the Government of India with regard to the reorganisation of the India Telegraph Department; and whether there is any prospect that the Government of India can see their way to assimilate the pay of the administrative grades of the Telegraph Department to that of the Public Works Department.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has not received the recommendation of the Government of India, but is expecting them shortly.

MR. E. GILES'S CLAIM TO A SPECIAL GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

On Thursday, June 24, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Government of India recommended that a special good service pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum be granted to Mr. C. Giles, C.I.E., in addition to the usual pension of Rs. 6,000 on the ground that his service had been so exceptionally distinguished and meritorious as to justify such a grant, and that this recommendation had the strong support of the Government of Bombay; whether he is aware that Mr. Giles had rendered nearly thirty-five years' service in the Education Department, having held for ten years the office of Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency and for over a year officiated as Director-General of Education in India; whether he will explain why the advice of the Government of India and Bombay has been disregarded, and their recommendation rejected; whether it is the intention of the Secretary of State to abrogate Article 924 of the Civil Service Regulations; whether he is aware that no reply has ever been officially given to Mr. Giles, and no explanation offered him, for refusing the application contained in his letter dated Jan. 22, 1908; and will he say why the Governments of India and Bombay should be unequal to the task of deciding whether an additional allowance of £87 10s. per annum should be granted to a public servant.

Mr. Hobhouse: Mr. Giles has already been admitted to the pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, which is the maximum ordinarily admissible, and also to the additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum which may be granted to officers who have held certain high appointments for not less than three years, and have shown special energy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties therein. The Government of Bombay recommended that a second additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year should be granted to Mr. Giles, but the Secretary of State was unable to sanction this proposal, because he holds, in common with his predecessors, that additions to the ordinary maximum of Rs. 5,000 other than the special addition of Rs. 1,000 already mentioned should not be granted unless for wholly exceptional reasons. The decision was, in the ordinary course, communicated by the Secretary of State to the Government of India through whom the recommendation reached him. He presumes that the Government of India then communicated it to the Government of Bombay and that Mr. Giles was duly informed, but he has no definite information on this point. He has no intention of abrogating Article 924 of the Civil Service Regulations, under which, subject to certain minor exceptions, pensions in excess of the amounts admissible under the Regulations, or involving any relaxation of rule, requires his sanction.

OPIUM AND GAMBLING DENS IN NORTH BORNEO.

Mr. T. C. Taylor asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether it was with the sanction of the Secretary of State that the Government of North Borneo had recently advertised for tenders for the farming-out for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 of licences, not only for the sale of spirits and pawnbroking, but also for the carrying on of opium dens and gambling houses; and whether he would take steps at once to prevent the issue of new licenses to opium dens and gambling houses.

Col. Seely: No, sir; the Secretary of State has no official cognisance of the subject matter of the question, and has certainly given no sanction to anything of the kind. The territory of North Borneo is in reality governed by a company, and I gather that the charter of incorporation would not preclude that company from advertising for tenders for the performing of opium.

Mr. C. T. Taylor asked whether steps could be taken to prevent the licensing by British Colonies of the businesses of opium and gambling dens.

Col. Seely said it was a difficult matter to decide exactly how far the Government had power. But the question was too large to deal with by means of question and answer.

Mr. C. Wason; Are the Governors appointed by the Colonial Office?

Col. Seely said he did not know how the question stood, but our control was more limited than in the case of an ordinary colony.

Mr. Smeaton: Is it the case that the opium farmer and the Lessee of the gambling dens are one and the same person?

Col. Seely: I do not know.

CABINET CHANGES.

Promotion of Mr. H. Samuel.

London, June 26.

Lord Fitzmaurice, owing to continued ill-health, has tendered his resignation to the King, and his Majesty has been pleased to accept it.

The King has been please to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P., to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the place of Lord Fitzmaurice, resigned.

The Master of Elibank, M.P., Scottish Liberal Whip, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, in succession to the Right Hon. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., who has resigned owing to ill-health.

The suddenness of these Ministerial changes is proved by the fact that Mr. Samuel's intended visit next week to the Isle of Man, announced only yesterday morning, was cancelled at night. He will have to fight a bye-election, possibly against both a Unionist and a Socialist.

THE NEW CABINET MINISTER.

Lord Fitzmaurice was a member of the Cabinet, and presumably Mr. Samuel will take his place there Mr. Samuel is already a Privy Councillor an honour conferred on him last year for his success piloting the Children's Bill, and for his conduct of the Licensing Bill. His salary as Under-Secretary was £1,500; as Chancellor of the Duchy it will be £2,000.

Lord Fitzmaurice, younger brother of Lord Lansdowne, was sixty-three last week. Weak health has dogged his long political career. He became Chancellor of the Duchy last year.

Mr. Samuel, though thirty-eight, still looks a studious youth. He fought this first election at twenty-five, but not until 1902 did he secure his seat for Cleveland. His grasp of facts is marvellous; he is never at a loss, and he has extraordinary clearness of expression.

Mr. T. R. Buchanan was Financial Secretary at the War Office until last year.

The Hon. Alexander Murray, Master of Elibank, has marked his official career by pungent attacks on the Socialists.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Balkan Meeting.

An official account of the meeting between the Czar and the German Emperor Bjorko is published, and relates in stereotyped phraseology the outward aspects of the function with its customary exchange of calls, salutes, and greetings.

The Czar took luncheon on board the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The Emperor William was present at a banquet given by the Czar on board the Imperial yacht Standart. The Emperor Nicholas proposed the health of the German Emperor in the following words:—

"I rejoice to be able to greet your Majesty in our midst, to bid your Majesty welcome and to reciprocate the hospitality which was extended to me two years ago at Swinemunde which is reckoned among my most precious memories. I take advantage of this auspicious opportunity to assure your Majesty that I cherish the sincere and unchanging wish ever to maintain the traditional relations of hearty friendship and mutual trust which have always united our two houses and the cultivation of which I strongly desire not merely as a pledge of the good relations between our two countries but also of general peace. I raise my glass and drink with my whole heart to the health and happiness of your Majesty to the health of her Majesty the Empress to the welfare of the Imperial family and to the prosperity of the German Empire."

The Emperor William replied to the toast proposed by the Czar as follows:—

"The very amiable words which your Majesty has just addressed to me have deeply touched me. I thank your Majesty for them, and at the same time express my profound gratitude to your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress for the very hearty reception which has once more been accorded to me on board the Standart. Like your Majesty, I see with joy in the reception a new and valuable confirmation of the close and sincere friendship which unites our persons and our houses. I see in it at the same time a fresh confirmation of the traditional relations of cordial friendship and confidence which, equally corresponding to the manifold interest and thoroughly peaceful sentiments of our countries, exist between our Governments. I drink to the health of your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress and the whole Imperial family, as well as to the prosperity of the Russian Empire in the paths which the high wisdom of your Majesty has marked out for it."

Private accounts warrant the belief, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," that the visit will in no wise modify Russia's foreign policy. According to a well-informed source, the utmost efforts were made to show that Germany acted in Russia's interests in the Bosnian question. The efforts were so marked as to suggest a latent desire to effect more than a reconciliation. In this respect they have failed signally. The Birzhevya points out that Russia is willing to meet Germany on an equal footing, but will resent any dictation regarding Russia's friendships.

In acknowledging a telegram despatched to Bjorko by a "Russo-German League" in Berlin, the German Foreign Secretary, Baron von Schon, says:—"His Majesty is confident that his meeting with the Emperor of Russia will help to promote the maintenance of peace and also the strengthening of friendly relations and commercial intercourse."

The correspondent of the Berlin "Lokalanzieger" in St. Petersburg says the German Ambassador there, Count von Pourtales, has made the following statement regarding the political results of the Bjorko meeting:—

"It has been decided in future when political questions arise to continue to adhere to the traditional friendly and mutual confidence of the two countries. This is regarded as the best way to preserve peace and friendly relations. The excitement of certain individual English journals was groundless. The traditionally friendly relations between Germany and Russia in no way run counter to the Anglo-Russian understanding which concerns a number of questions regarding Central Asia, notably Persia and Tibet, where Germany has no interests to pursue, so that there can be no talk of rivalry there. The agreement with England was necessary for Russia's well-being, and was quite as natural as Germany's good relations with Russia and Great Britain, which Germany is desirous of maintaining. As far as Russia's relations with Austria are concerned, Germany would be very glad if any distrust which Russia cherishes towards Austria, Germany's ally, should vanish.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON PEACE.

Speaking at Cuxhaven on June 23, the Emperor William said in reference to his interview with the Czar:—

"His Majesty the Emperor and I are agreed that our meeting is to be regarded as a powerful confirmation of peace. (Loud cheers.) We feel ourselves as Monarchs, responsible to our God for the weal and woe of our peoples, whom we desire to lead on, so far as possible, upon the path of peace and to raise to prosperity. All peoples need peace in order, under its protection, to be able to devote themselves to the great tasks of civilisation and to their economic and commercial development. Both of us, therefore, will always strive, as far as lies in our power, and with, the help of God, to promote and preserve peace." (Prolonged cheers.)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE FIRING ON THE "WOODBURN."

Full details of the incident when the British steamer Woodburn was fired at by Russian warships have been given by Admiral Voievodsky. It appears that about 7 p.m. on June 16 the Woodburn was observed heading from the mainland direct for the Czar's yacht. She was intercepted and warned by a torpedo-boat but the warning was disregarded. Three blank shots also proved unavailing. The torpedo-boat then fired a shell over the steamer, which swerved, but again resumed her course towards the "Standart." Another blank shot from a destroyer also had no effect, whereupon the destroyer fired a shell which struck the "Woodburn" at the base of the smoke-stack. The vessel then turned and steamed away, but was overhauled, when it was found that a fireman had been injured. He was conveyed to hospital at Viborg and the Czar has made personal inquiries as to his condition, and has sent him 200 roubles (£20). The entire responsibility for the affair rests on the finish pilot of the Woodburn, who persistently disregarded regulations and the various signals made to him. The Russian authorities declare that the captain of the Woodburn is not at all to blame.

In the House of Commons on June 21, in answer to questions, Mr. McKinnon Wood gave some additional information in reference to the incident. He said:—The Woodburn was fired on by torpedo-boats on escort duty with the imperial yacht. On receiving a report of the incident, Sir A. Nicolson at once brought the facts to the notice of the Russian Government, and asked for an explanation. Subsequent information received is to the effect that the Woodburn, with a Finnish pilot on board, was passing through the lines. According to the regulations to be observed by vessels approaching a Russian squadron at anchor, all vessels must pass between the shore and the squadron and not through the squadron. I may add that these regulations have been published by the Board of Trade in their "Notices to Mariners" (page 78, Jan. 1 1909, Baltic). The Woodburn was warned by a torpedo-boat to keep outside the lines, but in spite of this warning she continued on her course. Four blank shots were then fired, but as the vessel did not stop, and was heading towards the imperial yacht, two live shots were fired. One of these hit the vessel and burst a pipe, and a portion struck and wounded a fireman. The Russian naval officer sent on board the Woodburn stated that the captain of the vessel declared that he was only executing the pilot's orders.

In a telegram from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—The hearty reception of the Russian Deputies in London has produced the greatest satisfaction here. The Russians did not for a moment believe that the Woodburn incident would influence the cordiality of the welcome but the nevertheless they are deeply grateful for the calm and impartial attitude displayed by England towards an occurrence which is now happily accounted for. The behaviour of certain parties in England regarding the Czar's promised visit creates all the more surprise. The slightest acquaintance with Russian internal affairs brings home the obvious fact that the country is only now recovering from the period of reaction and apathy which necessarily follows revolutionary turmoil, and that consequently the time has at last come for productive reform, which is impossible without the widest support from all classes. Lacking this the most powerful monarch would be unable to realise even the most necessary reforms. To abuse a sovereign for delay under the circumstances betrays not only the grossest ignorance, but affords a weapon for the advocates of reaction, who are still powerful.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND RUSSIA.

Significance attaches to a military announcement of modest appearance in the "Neue Freie Presse." On Aug. 18 (the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday), when the first six months of mourning for the late Grand Duke Vladimir will have elapsed, a deputation from the 14th Austro-Hungarian Hussars (the Grand Duke Vladimir's Own) will arrive at St. Petersburg, and in accordance with the commands of the Emperor Francis Joseph will lay a wreath on the Grand Duke's tomb. The deputation will receive from the Grand Duchess Vladimir the uniform of the late Grand Duke, which will be preserved in the regimental museum. The Emperor Francis Joseph will further send to the Czar water-colour drawings of the new field uniforms of the two Austro-Hungarian regiments (the 2nd Infantry and the 5th Uhlans) of which the Czar is honorary colonel. These manifestations of military courtesy, which form the small-change of intercourse between the Imperial heads of great Continental armies would in ordinary circumstances, remarks the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," have comparatively little political importance; but in present circumstances they may be taken to constitute a first effort on the part of Austria-Hungary to improve relations with Russia.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

In the Turkish Chamber on June 19, Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement regarding the Cretan question. He said that the Cabinet associated itself with the Chamber and the nation in the firm determination to maintain Ottoman rights intact in Crete. The Government had taken the measures necessary to this end. The Ottoman Empire was an important factor in the maintenance of European peace, but would defend itself vigorously in case of the infringement of its rights. The occupation of Crete by the troops of the protecting Powers was a provisional feature of the question. Whether they would carry out their decision to withdraw their garrisons or would decide to maintain the "status quo" was at present the subject of negotiations and he was therefore unable to give the house categorial information as to the intention of the Powers but he could state that up to the present no Power contested Ottoman rights in Crete.

In the course of the debate which followed, Ismail Hakki, Deputy for Baghdad, urged the Government to have done with temporising action and to prepare for decisive measures. Crete was a deposit which ought now to be restored to its rightful owner. Two losses were enough; rather than suffer a third, the nation was ready to wash out the memory of former insults in blood.

Rifaat Pasha, in reply, said that the Government had notified the Powers, in suitable language, of its determination to defend its rights, at the same time respecting Cretan privileges. In answer to a Cretan Deputy, the Minister said that diplomatic circles were now convinced of the impossibility of the union of Crete with the Hellenic Kingdom. The Chamber declared itself satisfied with the attitude of the Government.

The correspondent of the "Times" in Crete describes the state of public feeling in Candia, the commercial capital of the island. He says that the Christian population are rather nervous, while the Moslems remain perfectly tranquil. On the whole there seems to be no reason to fear that disturbances will follow the withdrawal of the international troops. The Italian troops have received orders to complete their withdrawal by July 27. The British troops have not yet received instructions.

Upon the assumption that the protecting Powers, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, propose to withdraw

THE BUDGET.

Debates in the House of Commons.

THE House of Commons on June 21 went into Committee on the Finance Bill. Mr. Meysey-Thompson moved to postpone Clause one, which imposes an increment value duty on land. After some discussion Mr. Lloyd George moved the closure, which was carried by 242 votes to ninety-four. The motion to postpone the clause was defeated by 294 votes to ninety-seven, Sir F Banbury then moved to insert in the opening sentence of the Clause the words "on and after the 31st day of December, 1911." Mr. Ashley seconded the amendment. After a prolonged discussion the closure was again moved, and carried by 262 votes to 100, and Sir F. Banbury's amendment was then defeated by 318 votes to 102. Captain Craig moved to restrict the tax to the unearned increment value of land. This was opposed by Mr. Lloyd-George and rejected by 320 votes to 110.

On June 22 the proceedings in Committee on the Bill attracted a large concourse of members and strangers. The debate was exceptionally interesting and was more like an important full dress debate than a discussion in Committee. The question at issue was whether all agricultural land should be exempt from increment duty or not. An amendment for its exemption was formally moved at a late hour on the previous night by Mr. Prettyman and its consideration was by consent deferred until the 22nd.

After Mr. Chaplin and several other members had spoken, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose elaborate exposition of his policy was listened to with intense interest, explained his views. Replying first to the Irish protest against the duty, he said that Ireland would pay very little in increment duty and undeveloped land duty, for in that country there were not everywhere industries which added value to the land, and there were no minerals; nor was there a growing population, as in England. There was therefore no reason to apprehend that his Finance Bill would injure the Irish peasant proprietors or obstruct land purchase. Answering Mr. Chaplin, he asked whether the amendment meant that they ought to exempt from increment duty all land, wherever situated, which was used for agricultural purposes. If so, he would point out that the value of accommodation land near a town, a great aggregation of people, was not agricultural value in the ordinary sense. An artificial value might be given to land by the opening up of a colliery, by the establishment of a new industry, by the growth of a town. Land used for agricultural purposes might have a special building value, and was that to be excluded? He agreed that agriculture ought to be safeguarded against taxation upon value due to the natural fluctuations of the market and he believed that the Bill would safeguard it against this; but if there was any doubt about the matter he would accept amendments to ensure that this protection was given. But there certainly were conditions justifying the imposition of an increment duty upon agricultural land. It was justifiable when, owing to circumstances which he had done nothing to bring about, an owner's land appreciated in value. He mentioned, by way of example, that it had been brought to his notice that in one case the demand for allotments had put up the value of land 300 per cent. He made at this point a very important announcement. It had, he said, always been his view that municipalities had an indisputable claim to a portion of the proceeds of the land value duties, and the Government were disposed to consider favourably an amendment for dividing all these duties equally between the localities and the Exchequer. This unexpected declaration of policy was received with cheers.

Mr. Balfour, in an effective debating speech, referred first to the announcement which had just been made. That, he observed, was the first occasion when the House had heard of a division between local authorities and the Exchequer of any plunder which the Chancellor of the Exchequer might get. In the Budget speech, which, observed the right hon. gentleman dryly, was certainly not brief, no hint was given that Municipalities would have a share of any particular taxes. As to Mr. Lloyd-George's treatment of the amendment, he had tried in vain to discover upon what principle the right hon. gentleman selected a particular kind of property for this increment tax. The value of land everywhere depended upon the community, as did the value of railways or of any other kind of property. It was idle to try to draw fine distinctions between the case of a market gardener near a big town and the case of a man who, far from any real centre, cultivated land under ordinary conditions. The value of the holdings of both was derived from the community, and so was the value of the black land of the great steppes of Russia. It was the British community that made the value of that land, yet, added Mr. Balfour, amid loud laughter, "we do not ask for a subsidy from Russia on that account." How, he asked, could the Government justly appropriate unearned increment when the value of land was increased by the development of a colliery, when they were not prepared to compensate the owner of land for unearned decrement if the mine was closed? If the Government taxed all unearned increment, including increment on stocks and shares, the owner of land might have no ground of complaint; but this they did not propose to do. While the Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed to have dealt tenderly with agriculture, so far the only fruit of his efforts to aid a languishing industry was that the great burden of valuation was to be imposed upon landowners. Mr. Balfour spoke contemptuously of the confusion and obscurity of the speeches delivered by the Government in defence of their endeavour to get money out of one special kind of property.

At long discussion followed, after which the Committee dividend, and the amendment was rejected by 301 votes against 196. The result of the division was received with loud Opposition cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the third line of the first Classe, with the exception of the last word, should be agreed to, and there at once arose cries of angry protest. The Chairman intimated that he would accept the motion conditionally, and then there arose a very stormy scene. Member after member on the Opposition side raised points of order, and so loud was the clamour that the Chairman had great difficulty in making himself heard. There were repeated cries of "Name," "Put the Bill," "Speaker," and the confusion was extreme. Seldom has there been such continued turbulence. Finally the Chairman declared the closure carried, the Opposition having failed to appoint tellers. Amid further uproar the words of the Clause as far as the end of the third line were carried.

Progress was then reported, and the House adjourned.

On June 23 the consideration of Clause 1 was resumed. Mr. A. Herbert moved to omit 1l. and insert five shillings, so as to reduce the duty from 20 per cent. to 5 per cent. of the increment value. Mr. J. F. Hope seconded the amendment. At half-past six, when the amendment had been under discussion for nearly three hours, Mr. Lloyd-George moved the closure. It was carried by 276 votes to 117, and Mr. Herbert's amendment was rejected by 327 votes to 117. Mr. Everett proposed that the duty should be not 20 per cent. but 10 per cent. This was rejected by 293 votes to 127. Mr. Harwood moved to insert the following:—"One half of the amount levied to be paid into the Local Taxation Account, and to be distributed and applied in the same manner as the probate duty grant under the Local Government Act, 1888." As an amendment to this amendment Mr. Lough moved to leave out the words "one-half of." After some further debate both amendments were negatived without a division.

LORD ROSEBERY'S WARNING.

Lord Rosebery has addressed the following communication to the Press:—

"There is one aspect of the Budget, and that the most important, which I have not seen noticed; I mean the light which it throws on our Constitution as at present understood and enjoyed.

"This is not a Budget, but a revolution; a social and political revolution of the first magnitude. It is obviously intended as one; it is one on the face of it. To say this is not to judge it still less to condemn it, for there have been several beneficent revolutions.

"I am not now concerned with the merits of this one. But the feature of the case which impresses most is this. It will be effected, if it is effected, without the participation of the country, without entry, indeed, having the least pretence of a the matter. It will be carried out over the the people by a majority in the House of s, without the faintest desire or attempt to the views of the people on the vast changes British citizens will have no more ver them than if they were Tartars or Lapps. is no referendum here. A powerful Govern- not, naturally, seek a general election. The only indications of public opinion that we possess are the verdicts of fortuitous by-elections, which, whatever their value may be, indicate no special eagerness for revolution.

"So that the boasted freedom of our Constitution has really come to this—that the most sweeping changes may be carried out by a Ministry of great numerical backing in the House of Commons without the nation having, or ever having had or hoping to have, a voice in the matter before it is decided.

"We, if we have votes, elect our rulers for six years amid the tumult and confusion of a general election, which usually turns on the demerits of the Government which has been in office during the previous Parliament. It is, as a rule, determined to try new managers, and give a lease of power to a new Government. When that is done we have nothing to do for the next five or six years but sit and see what our rulers are doing.

"Surely the country must begin to see that there are vast flaws in the Constitution, and that the absolute rule of a party in power differs very little from the absolute rule of an individual, which is what we used to call despotism.

"If not, the nation must have changed its character, and its former jealous vigilance with regard to its liberties have been replaced by an apathy which is a sinister if not an alarming symptom."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Lord Rosebery might have gone further. It is not only in the Finance Bill that the Government is laying the axe to the root of our liberties. The worst feature of that Bill is reproduced in other legislation. Alike in the Irish Land Bill, the Finance Bill, and the Town Planning Bill, a Government Department is empowered to do exactly what seems good to it with every man's property. Appeal to the Courts of Justice and to the common law is deliberately refused. We are in fact relapsing into the condition from which the Duma is trying to extricate Russia. —"Times."

The warning is vehement, but who shall say it is a whit too vehement? Lord Rosebery might have said as the history of our own country and of the world would have vindicated him in saying, how infinitely more oppressive, cruel, and irremediable is the tyranny of a numerical majority than the oppression of the worst individual despot! . . . . It was high time this trumpet-voiced protest should have been raised, and, of all living statesmen, Lord Rosebery, by his present position, his antecedents, and his place in public esteem, was the man to sound it.

As Lord Rosebery says, "This is not a Budget, but a revolution." It is not a Finance Bill but a kind of legislative portmanteau, stuffed with Liberal Bills of all kinds which have already been rejected by the House of Lords with the full approval of the nation. As a revolution it is meant; as a revolution it has been planned. Lord Rosebery's main point is that the people of England have the right to be consulted when their Ministers start out revolution-making.

Whether the remedy is to be found in a referendum or in the establishment of a stronger Second Chamber is a doubtful question; but this, at any rate, is clear—that the present system is a parody of representative government, and has become intolerable.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND LORD ROSEBERY.

There was a large gathering at the National Liberal Club on June 23, when a complimentary dinner was given to Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary. In the absence of Lord Carrington the chair was occupied by Captain the Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, L.C.C., and among those present were Viscount Wolverhampton, Lord Glantawe, and Lord Lyveden. Sir F. Carruthers Gould proposed the health of Sir Edward Grey. Replying, Sir Edward Grey said there was a letter written by Lord Rosebery in reference to the Budget on which he might comment. He gathered from that letter that there were two points occupying Lord Rosebery's mind. One was that the Budget was a revolution, and the other was that the British Constitution had great shortcomings. He had a great respect for the Budget, and also, he might add, for Lord Rosebery; but in spite of that he was not able to go so far as to describe the Budget as a revolution. He did agree that the British Constitution had great shortcomings, but those shortcomings did not in his opinion lie so much in the direction of facilitating violent change as in the direction of slowness and obstruction. If he were to select against the deeds of the present Government the one which was the nearest approach to a revolution, he would rather select old-age pensions. He fully admitted that they would some further check in the nature of revision, but the check which they had at present in the nature of revision in the House of Lords had two cardinal faults—one was that it was intermittent, and the other that it was not impartial.

LORD SHERBORNE AND "SUPER-TAXATION."

The "Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard" publishes the following notification which Lord Sherborne has issued to his tenants:—

"Lord Shereborne regrets extremely that owing to the extravagance of the present Government, and the consequent heavy burden of taxation they have thought fit to lay upon the land he will no longer be able to spend as much as he has hitherto done on the upkeep of his estate. The Government in assessing the income tax has ways calculated what a grasping landlord might tzeout of the estate and then taken that as the av ableincome for taxation. Landowners, accustome to be raided by Governments in want of money, patiently endured this injustice so long as the income tax remained at a moderate figure. Now, however, although in a time of profound peace, income tax and super-tax together amount to 1s. 8d. in the pound, levied on wealth which exists largely in the imagination of the assessor. Lord Sherbone now finds himself compelled to abandon his own idea of the money necessary to keep up his estates and adopt that of the Government. This will entail a considerable reduction of the sum spent on labour, which he regrets both for the sake of his land and of the labourers who live upon it, but super-taxation necessitates super-economy."

GREAT CITY MEETING.

A meeting of City men to protest against the Budget was held on June 23 at the Cannon Street Hotel, and was of a very representative and crowded character. Lord Rothschild presided, and among those present were—Lord Avebury, Viscount Goschen, Lord Biddulph, Lord Eustace G. Cecil, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Wintersdale, Lord Ebury, Lord Faber, Lord Glantawe, Colonel Francis Charrington, Sir F. Cook, Sir A. Cory-Wright Sir, Fortescue Flannery, Mr. E. Freshfield, Sir Henry Seymour King, Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. G. Roffey, (Chairman of Corn Exchange), Mr. A. G. Sandemen, Mr. Stuart Sankey, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Thomas Sutherland, and many more to the number of nearly a thousand.

LORD ROTHSCHILD.

The Chairman, who has loudly cheered, said that this great, this spontaneous gathering of the citizens of London was the natural result of dissatisfaction with the main provisions of the Budget. It was also the outcome of a letter or a petition which the leading bankers and merchants of the City humbly addressed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who said that he had no fault to find with the letter and that it was moderate in tone, He (Lord Rothschild) was afraid that the letter had had very little influence on Mr. Asquith's deliberations, and that the fact of its being moderate in tone had caused it in some quarters to be misunderstood. (Hear, hear.) Those who prepared that letter and those who signed it, and he thought he could say he was speaking for all the citizens of London, were fully prepared to bear their share of the necessary taxation—their full share and more than their necessary share—but found serious fault with the Budget. One of their main objections was that the Budget, was quite an innovation in the history of finance. (Cheers.) In his estimates the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not impose heavy burdens on his Majesty's subjects for the requirements of the year; he had framed his estimates not with a view of a possible surplus but with the certainty of a very large surplus. That surplus was not to be devoted, as hitherto, to the old Sinking Fund, but a new theory had been started which was called the Development Grant. It was true that the Development Grant was not included in the Finance Bill, but was a separate measure. This did not alter the policy or the principle, because the taxation remained the same. They were told that if the Budget passed and if there was a Development Grant a considerable sum of money might be applied to the British Navy. The citizens of London assembled in their Guild Hall asked that his Majesty's Navy should be supreme at sea, not for defiance but for defence, not for offensive purposes but for safety—(cheers)—and he thought sooner than that mystic promise of a Development Grant they would like to know the plans of his Majesty's Ministers on that matter. (Cheers.) He had noticed, not without astonishment, that the Government were remarkably unlucky in their comparisons between our country and foreign States. The other day the Junior Lord of the Admiralty went down to his constituents and bestowed Mr. Balfour for what he had said about the German Navy. The ink on the papers which reported that speech was hardly dry before Lord Rosebery made his great oration at the White City. He fully corroborated everything Mr. Balfour had said, and Sir Edward Grey and the First Lord of the Admiralty were only too glad to say "ditto" to Lord Rosebery. (Laughter and cheers.) Their object that day however was to discuss the Budget. No doubt it was as difficult for Englishmen to unravel the finances of France and of Germany as it was for the ordinary foreigner to understand the incidence of taxing and rating in this country. But we had had various and distinct statements made in the House of Commons, both by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Their statements were proof of the advantage of flying visits to the Continent and of attempting to enjoy the pleasures of the water cure at a hydropathic bathing establishment and games of golf and lawn tennis with a great desire to obtain information. (Laughter.) The Prime Minister told the House of Commons that the income tax payer here, even if he should have to pay a sur-tax, ought not to grumble, because he was well off in comparison with his brother in Germany. Now, in the German Empire itself there was no income tax. In Prussia, which formed the larger part of the German Empire, there was an income tax which began at 3 per cent, on incomes of £45 a year and rose to 4 per cent. on the biggest incomes. Whatever sum was raised for the State purposes of Prussia an equal sum, and in some cases more, was raised for local expenditure, and whenever the taxpayer was lucky enough to possess more than one residence the State raised the amount for State purposes and an equal amount for local purposes. In Prussia and Germany the rating of real estate did not exist. It was unknown. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Asquith's comparison would be as just as the one made by Prince Bulow, who informed his dissatisfied countrymen that they were much better off than the English, because the latter had to pay income tax as well. The Chancellor of the Exchequer went rather further. He compared English taxation with French taxation. At the present moment there was no such thing as income tax in France. There was no reduction in French Government securities; no income tax paid out of the profits in trade or the earnings of professional men. It was true that at the present moment there were four kinds of what they called direct rates, partly for State purposes and partly for local purposes. If the Finance Minister were successful in carrying his income tax bill through the French Senate the licensing duties would be abolished in France. (Hear, hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer in trying to defend his new policy on death duties compared the scale in England with the scale in France. He hoped they would agree with him that the greater portion of death and legacy duties were paid by sons and daughters when they inherited from their parents. In England the scale varied from 2 per cent. to 16 per cent. In France it varied from 1 1-2 per cent. to 5 per cent. It was only in the remote case of strangers and others that the scale was higher in France than in England. These were perhaps insignificant details. The Budget Bill which now engaged the attention of the House of Commons was a very voluminous document, and more than a third of it was taken up with the new duties on land and with all the mysteries connected with minerals which the owner wished to leave in the soil. To his mind the whole principle of the new taxation was vicious. (Cheers.) Mr. Lloyd-George and his fellow Ministers wished to establish the principle of Socialism and Collectivism, and if they were to succeed in land there was no reason why they should not succeed in every other kind of property. (Hear, hear.) He rather fancied from reading the debate last night that they had dropped what they called unearned increment. They now claimed that the State was to have a share on profits of any investment. The execution, the carrying out, of that taxation was to be left to a secret and irresponsible tribunal. The Government were fond of irresponsible tribunals. They had one in the Education Bill, the Licensing Bill, and the Scottish Agricultural Bill. They were oblivious of the fact that irresponsible tribunals had cost one of the Stuarts his head and another his Throne, (Hear, hear.) The proposed legislation respecting the licensed trade was vindictive—very vindictive—meant to avenge themselves for the defeat of the Licensing Bill last year. The Government were always taunting them because they did not bring forward counter proposals. That showed complete ignorance of the British Constitution. If the Government could not get the assent of Parliament to their financial plans they must either resign or dissolve. In France the responsibility was divided between the Ministry and various Committees and Commissions. If they did not agree there was what they called a temporary increase in some taxation and a large increase in the floating debt. A very similar process took place in Germany. The result of disagreement in the German Parliament had been that during the last three years they had witnessed in times of peace annual loans of forty millions sterling and upwards, and that would not suit the City of London. (Cheers.) A year ago he addressed a meeting in that room called to protest against the Licensing Bill. During the long time that Bill was discussed there were a great many by-elections, and all with the same result. (Cheers.) He did not know if during the debate on the Finance Bill there would be many by-elections, but he did know this, that if they and those in the country made their opposition to the Bill heard they would not appeal to Parliament and the country in vain. (Loud cheers.)

LORD AVEBURY.

Lord Avebury moved: "That this meeting, while recognising the necessity for increased taxation, is of opinion that the cumulative effect of the proposed heavy charges on both capital and income will be to discourage enterprise and thrift, and would prove seriously injurious to the commerce and industries of the country."

He said that never in the sixty years he had worked in the City had there been held a general and non-party meeting to condemn the Budget. They objected not merely to a proposal here and there, but to the Budget generally as unsound, unjust, and excessive. (Cheers.) That meeting was a financial and economic one, and they were not attacking the members of the Government personally. They recognised the necessity for increased taxation and were ready to bear their proportion. They were glad that the expenditure of the country was to be met out of revenue and that the reduction of debt was to be maintained. What they objected to was the manner in which revenue was to be raised and they considered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated for much more than was required. The Prime Minister, at Sheffield estimated the produce of the new indirect taxation at £6,100,000 and of the direct taxation for the present year at £6,850,000. That might be all the direct taxation would bring in this year, but next year, without any change the amount would be much heavier. Lord George Hamilton had shown that the direct taxation would bring in over £25,000,000. If £6,850,000 was fair it was obvious that £25,000,000 was very unfair. Why was land to be treated with such exceptional severity? It was already taxed more heavily than other property. Income derived from land paid more income tax than other income. Land bore heavy rates which did not fall on personal property and yet it was treated in the Budget with exceptional and excessive severity. He objected to the proposals with regard to the land, because the whole of the land would have to be valued, which would involve several millions of valuations on very complicated systems, and which would impose enormous initial expense on owners of land before anything accrued to the Government. Owners of land were to be taxed not by Parliament but by an army of petty autocrats. Some land would be almost unaffected. Most of it would be heavily taxed, and as regarded some the whole revenue would be taken by the Government, and nothing would be left to the present owner. Many a family would be ruined, the value of mortgages would be severely affected, and their security greatly diminished. As to the proposal to tax ungotten minerals, he had paid some attention to geology and could assert without fear of contradiction that it was impossible to say with certainty what minerals might exist or what their value might be, except, perhaps, in special cases and over limited areas. Why should a man be taxed on what he had not got? (Laughter.) The Budget had been described by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as waging war against poverty, but if he had said that it was waging war against the poor he would have been more correct. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Felix Schuster, in seconding the motion, said that what was injurious to the commerce of a country must be injurious to the community as a whole. Rather than give old-age pensions he would give young-age pensions and spend the money on education. Old-age pensions on a non-contributory basis were economically unsound, and the effect upon the very classes it was intended to benefit would be injurious in the long run. One of the many evils of the Budget was that the new taxation fell upon a numerically small class, while the great majority of the voters were untouched. A great many people in that room could give Mr. Asquith the information he asked for as to where the capital leaving this country was going to. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried without a dissentient.

Lord Goschen moved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the members for the City of London. He hoped that Ministers would realise the importance of the resolution and the representative character of the meeting, which had carried it unanimously. Sir A. Henderson seconded the motion, which was carried. A vote of thanks was passed to Lord Rothschild, on the proposition of Sir J. Dimsdale, seconded by Mr. Laurence Currie.

THE BUDGET LEAGUE.

This is the name of the association which has been formed by Liberals to arouse support in the country for the Budget proposals. At a crowded meeting of supporters of the Government which was held on June 23 in the Committee Room, Westminster Hall, Mr. Haldane presided and Mr. Churchill spoke. Mr. Haldane is the president of the advisory committee and Mr. Churchill is the chairman of the executive committee which have been formed. Indications are not wanting, remarks the "Times," that it is realised in the Liberal party that a united front in regard to the Budget proposals considered as a whole is as essential to success as a vigorous campaign in the constituencies. The following is the official report of the meeting which was issued by the courtesy of the Chief Ministerial Whip:—

"Mr. Haldane was moved into the chair by the Chief Whip, and explained the objects of the meeting. This was further developed by Mr. Churchill, and the following resolution was moved by Sir John Brunner and seconded by Sir Joseph Leese:—'That those present at this meeting, and any other Liberal members who signify their approval, form themselves into an advisory committee, with Mr. Haldane as president, to assist the passage of the Finance Bill into law, and that the following executive committee be appointed to carry out the objects which this meeting has been called to promote, and to select officers, and to have power to add to their number:—Sir J. W. Benn, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Ellis Davies, Mr. James Falconer, Mr. Charles Fenwick, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, Mr. D. Maclean, the Master of Elibank, Mr. A. Mond, Sir Henry Norman, Mr. G. Toulmin, Sir George White, and Mr. J. H. Whitely. The chairman intimated that Mr. Churchill was willing to take the chair, and that at the request of the Prime Minister Sir Henry Norman had undertaken to take an active part in the work of the committee and was prepared to act as honorary secretary. An assurance was given by Mr. Haldane that arrangements would not be made in the constituency of any Liberal member without securing the consent of the member. The resolution was carried with absolute unanimity by over 200 Liberal members present. The executive committee subsequently held their first meeting, and at once co-opted Sir John Dickson-Povnder a member of the committee.'"

This report may be supplemented by the aid of accounts furnished by members present. After Ms. J. A. Pease had addressed the meeting, Mr. Haldane it is understood, outlined the action which the Liberal party had taken with regard to matters of finance action culminating in the present Budget. Referring to the keen struggle over this measure, he said that of course there were divergencies of opinion among Liberals, but these differences of opinion were on minor matters, and on the main principles of the Budget he believed the party as a whole were united. Nothing was further from the mind of anyone present or of anyone responsible for the organisation of the Budget League, which it was now proposed to form, than that any kind of hostile action should be taken against, or pressure brought to bear on, any Liberals who entertained doubts with regard to certain parts of the Budget. There was not the slightest desire to bring pressure to bear on individual members who conscientiously differed on certain points. They had undoubtedly arrived at a critical period in the history of the party, and they must not ignore the efforts of the various leagues which had been formed by the Opposition. The scheme of the Budget League had been worked out by Mr. J. A. Pease with the concurrence of the Prime Minister, Upon it they hoped that every shade of Liberal opinion would be represented. It was by the Prime Minister's desire that Mr. Churchill had consented to act as Chairman of the executive committee, and he thought they were to be congratulated on the fact that Sir Henry Norman, who had in the past shown great organising ability, was willing to act as its honorary secretary.

Mr. Churchill in the course of his speech is understood to have said he had no doubt whatever that the House of Lords had a deep respect for the Constitution, but that respect would be all the deeper when it was seen that all the organised forces of the democracy of the country were behind the Budget. He hoped that the various Liberal organisations in the country would co-operate in the present movement.

Mr. Lough urged that no meetings should be held or steps taken by the League in the constituency of any Liberal member except with the member's consent.

Mr. Guest supported this view.

Mr. Haldane having given an assurance on this point.

Mr. Chiozza-Money expressed the hope that the English League for the Taxation of Land Values would not be affiliated with the League, and protested against the intolerance which he said had been shown to Liberals by that body, who had denounced him as a Tory.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, and the feeling of the meeting is described as cordial and enthusiastic. Preliminary steps, are, it is understood being taken with regard to the arrangement of meetings in the country and the circulation of literature.

LORD MORLEY AND THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M., Secretary of State for India, gave a State Dinner at Claridge's Hotel, on 25th June to celebrate His Majesty's Birthday. The following were the guests:—Earl Percy, M.P., the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Viscount Midleton., Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Lord Courtney of Penwith, the Right Honourable Sir Alfred Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., the Right Honourable Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., Sir Arthur Godley, G.C.B., Sir Hugh Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Sir James Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, K.C.S.I., Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I., Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., Mr. Theodore Morison., General Sir Charles Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Sir James Digges La Touche, K.C.S.I., Mr. S. H. Bilgrami, C.S.I., Mr. K. G. Gupta, Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., Sir Steyning Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Mr. Colin G. Campbell, Sir Horace Walpole, K.C.B, Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I., Sir Frederick Lely, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Francis Maclean, K.C.I.E., K.C., Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., Sir Charles Lyally, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Thomas Holderness, K.C.S.I., Mr. F. C. Thompson., Sir Richmond Ritchie, K.C.B., General Sir O'Moore Creagh, K.C.B., V.C., Mr. H. W. Harding, Mr. W. Badock Mr. W. G. Butler, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. A. Brereton, C.S.I., Surgeon-General A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E., Mr. S. G. Sale., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W.H. Curzon-Wyllie, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, C.B., Mr. P. H. Dumbell, the Honourable Oliver Brett, the Right Honourable T.R. Buchanan, M.P., Under-Secretary of State, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, Sir H. Erle Richards, and Mr. L. Abrahams, were unavoidably prevented from being present.

THE Bishop of Birmingham, preaching at the anniversary service of the Girls' Friendly Society, held at St. Paul's Cathedral, said it was far better that they should be good Wesleyans than bad Churchmen, indifferent Churchmen, or Churchmen who were not under the obligations of membership.

THE latest addition to Mr. Robert Leadbetter's private collection of wild beasts at Hazlemere Park, near High Wycombe, is a remarkable hybrid between a polar bear and a brown bear. The only other example of this polar-brown bear in England is in the possession of Mr. Walter Rothschild, M.P.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LACE AND RUSSIAN NET.

Fortunate are those who have an opportunity of draping rare lace, and for the last Court Lady Chaytor had entrusted some rare historical lace, with the tone of age to the designers. It trimmed the train of silver brocade, draped to show its priceless beauty. The gown, over which this lovely train fell, was of rich white satin, and the bodice was almost entirely of silver embroidery, the effect of the lace and silver on white satin being remarkably well managed. A gown of unique appearance was prepared for Mrs. Huntington. Gold net formed the gown and its embroidery was in silver, with crystals and diamantes paillettes. Panels formed the side of the skirt, and these were elaborately decorated with hanging chains of crystals lined with silver, Crystal and embroidery powdered with diamonds, composed the bodice, and the train of ivory charmeuse had a trimming of garlands of roses. A lining of chiffon showed with good results as the wearer walked. One more white satin gown was that made for Mrs. Walter Rubens. In this silver net formed the trimming arranged somewhat after the scapulaire model, so that front and back of the dress were of glimmering silver. Tassels held the two parts together, and an artistic touch was the selecting of pearls and silver for the composition of these tassels. Straps of the same embroidery held the robe from the shoulders, accentuating the close-fitting princess effect. The train was of white satin veiled with chiffon, and once more the wonderful silver embroidery appeared on the filmy chiffon, of which the veiling was composed, and were wrought in floral sprays, Mrs Reid Walker's gown was of black satin on which grey and gold embroidery, powdered with diamonds, was skilfully draped. One half of the bodice was pink, and over this, to the opposite side, was thrown the embroidery of grey and white. Once again the Louis Quinze bow appeared decorating the front of the corsage, Coarse Russian net was a novel feature festooned on the grey and white tissue of the train, caught and held at intervals with sprays of flowers wrought out of twisted grey silver tissue, into which pink satin roses were introduced. Theatre fashions in Paris have been already foreshadowing the winter styles. As a rule, no one except members of the trade pays much attention to winter fashions in July and we are blind to the fact that Madame la Mode has settled, sealed, and signed her decrees some time ago. Judging from a coat which has appeared recently on the stage, the winter redingote will to a great extent resemble that of the mid-eighties. It is quite tight-fitting, buttoning in a slanting line from right to left, and entirely covers the gown, The sleeves are long and tight, ending in mitaine cuffs; the turnover collar is of black fur, and a band of fur runs round the hem, Over the hips the coat is very slightly rucked, so as to give the faintest suggestion of the popular draped effects.

DOUBLURES OF DELFT BLUE.

The present is not a particularly creative time on the part of Dame Fashion. Having laid down certain broad rules, she usually devotes herself to improving upon these, and her menu just now chiefly consists of rechauffees and entrees made from the piece de resistance of the earlier part of the season. One of the best things she has given us, however, is the hat of to-day, carried out in linen. The broad straw shape, with which we have become familiar, with its high crown and palm-leaf brim, which commences with a downward bend and then apparently changes its mind abruptly and curls up again in front, is made of white linen stretched as smoothly over its frame as the satin hat of last winter. The dead white is relieved under the brim with a cool Delft blue doublure, and the crown is encircled with a band of striped blue and white linen, finished with a large flat bow in front. With the severe linen coats and skirts of to-day, such a hat can hardly be improved upon for river wear, while it is big enough to obviate the need for a parasol, except in extreme cases. It is, besides, much more becoming than a certain type of linen hat which has made its appearance, and which reminds one of some of the Empire models in old pictures of Napoleon's reign. This is a very high, wide-crowned, and almost brimless example, covered with linen in a shade of butcher blue or pale green, which is draped round it in full folds like an all-enveloping scarf. The lining of the extremely narrow brim is of black silk, while the only trimming consists of a pair of pert Mercury wings which stand up aggressively exactly in the centre of the front, and are fashioned of coarse white linen stretched over a wire frame and almost covered with scrolls of soutache or linen cords.

MYSTERY OF A RIVER TRIP.

Death of a Lady and her Escort.

NEW YORK, June 25.

The unsolved mystery of Miss Sigel's death in Chinatown is almost forgotten to-day in view of a new and even more extraordinary tragedy. Late yesterday the unclothed body of Mrs. Edith May Woodill, the young and beautiful wife of a president of a motor-car company, and a ward of Mr. Lyman Gage, a former Secretary of the United States Treasury, was found in a river near St. Michael's, Maryland, on the banks of which are situated many well-known people's summer homes. The skull was crushed, apparently by a blow from behind, and the body, lying in shallow water, was weighted with a kettle filled with stones.

Investigation showed that Mrs. Woodill, returning from a neighbouring city the previous evening, started for the cottage of her adopted father, Captain Thompson, in a motor-boat with Mr. Emmet Roberts, a lame author, who had been paying her much attention, When she did not arrive her friends thought she had stayed in the city, and were not alarmed. On the discovery of the body a search for Roberts was begun. He was found in the house of a friend, but escaped through a window.

In the small hours of the morning a man was seen rowing up the creek towards the scene of the murder. Sheriff Mortimer, with a magistrate and detectives, followed in a boat. The man they were pursuing landed, and the moonlight showed that it was Roberts.

"Throw up your hands," the Sheriff commanded. Roberts levelled a rifle, fired a wild shot, and was immediately killed by the revolvers of the sheriff's party.

It has been since discovered that he lured the woman he was courting home into his cottage, where she is supposed to have repelled his advances, and to have been killed.

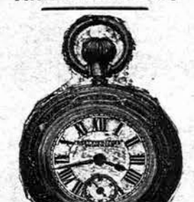
THE Justice Department of the Finnish Senate, comprising ten members, has resigned on the ground of an infringmement of the Constitution. As a result Finland is now without a Supreme Court, there being none ready to succeed the retiring members.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

FORT COACH FACTORY
PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.
ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.
Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT
Awarded at Several
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.
Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.
THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.
Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.
Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

The Royal Arms.
(OLD LIQUEUR)
RARE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
J. G. THOMSON & CO., LTD., LEITH.
Holding His Majesty's Warrant to use the Royal Arms.
SUPPLIED BY D. C. OOMRIGAR, CORNAGLIA'S AND D. D. BARIA.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EMPIRE TRADING CO., BOMBAY.

WEST END WRIST WATCHES ARE THE BEST.

THE SILLIDAR.
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 20-0
Fine Silver Case ... ... ,, 25-0
THE SOWAR.
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 25-0
Sterling Silver Case ... ,, 0-0
THE REGULAR QUALITY.
Nickel Silver Case... ... Rs. 28-8
Sterling Silver Case ... ,, 34-8
EACH WATCH COMPLETE WITH WRISTLET.
WEST END WATCH CO., 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.
Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor, sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an army of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—
Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory t

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 9TH JULY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£2 per cent. Consols... ...	84 11/16	..	1/16
£2 ½ do. Rentes	97 1/2	..	1/4
£6 do. Sterling Loan ...	98 7/8	un chgd	..
£3 do. Govt Securities....	62 13/16	un chgd	..
Bar Silver in London	23 7/16	..	1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	..	1/16
do. in New York ...	50 7/8	..	1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18 1/2	1/2	..
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43	..	..
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	..	1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills	..	un chgd	..
3 months' sight.	1 1/4	un chgd	..
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un chgd	..
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un chgd	..
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	un chgd	..
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un chgd	..
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un chgd	..

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... £1,25,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady with small buyers.

London, July 8.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£41,100,000	unchgd.	£
Public Deposits	...£10,300,000	Dec.	£2,000,000
Other Deposits	...£49,800,000	Dec.	£8,700,000
Government Securities	...£16,900,000	Inc.	£1,500,000
Other Securities	...£31,800,000	Dec.	£12,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,400,000	Inc.	£1,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Feverish.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	...
Imports	16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	6·59—13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 unchgd.

*3,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·54	6·48	6·45	6·43
+3	+3	+3	+02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·40	6·40	6·40	6·41	6·41
+01	+01	+01	+02	+02

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 1,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 4,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do to Continent ... ... 11,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—12·60—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·20+10 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later on commission house liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 12·25+09 }
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 1-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·19+07
Do. do. Dec. 12·21—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—13 1-8—June-July—Hull—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 42 5-8—July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49 5-8—August-Sept.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 46 1-2—July-August—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 5-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 5 3-4d.—Value.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£63 1-2
Yellow Metal	5 7-8d.
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes No. 2 F. O. B. Antwerp... ...	£ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¼ F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 8 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [9TH JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Gold Bullions	4,99,200	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	London	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	London	Chartered Bank
3 Boxes Sovs.....	1,61,250		
4 Boxes Sovs.....	3,00,000	Melbourne	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Rupees	500	Muscat	M Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bag Rupees ...	500	Pasni	
19 Packages Gold Bullions	1,300		
Sovereigns.....	98,400		
Gold Coins ..	7,898	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Silver Dollars	6,174		
Rupees	9,195		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Parcel Silver...	95	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 7th July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	68	79,827
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	87	105,685

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. ,, 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. ,, 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. ,, 29th June.

Money :—
Borrowers for three months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is quiet but steady. Quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T. well as Bank demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Credit 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-15d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight,..	129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—
The Government Paper Market opened at 94-5 for the 2nd August settlement, but declined to 94-4 at which there were sellers at the close. Ready paper was placed at a premium of 2-16 to 1-4 per cent. A small business has been transacted. The opening rates in Calcutta were advised as 94-6 for ready and 94-2 forward delivery within one month'

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 94-7	} Sellers.
1st Settlement ...	... ,, 94-4	

Bullion :—
Silver in London gave way 1-16d. yesterday, the quotations being 23 7-16 for both ready and forward delivery in 2 months. The market closed quiet but steady, with small buyers. The American rate dropped 1-4 cent at 50 7-8. Our local market opened at 60 0, ex-duty, for August delivery, and gradually advanced to 60-5. At the close there were buyers for August at 60-5. Ready silver was placed at a discount of 3 annas. A large business has been put through to-day. The up-country demand during the week shows a decided advance on the previous week, being on an average of about 150 bars a day.

The following are the quotations for Gold Bars:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 3 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 2 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 6 6
Sarkish Dragon Sovereigns	15 1 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60 2 0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60 5 0a

a Buyers.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,21,000	.....
Other Deposits	31,12,000	.....
Sundries	.....	4,19,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	23,75,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,48,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	5,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	21,61,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,49,000	.....
Bullion	.....	2,000
Balances with other Banks..	1,54,000	.....
Sundries	.....	1,18,000
Cash	21,86,000	.....

Council Bills:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 32·40 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 27·60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenderers receiving 43 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 50 lakhs. Extras are advised this morning of half a lakh Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1 lakh T. T. at 1s. 4d.

The mail of the 25th June brings £270,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,20,000
Bombay	,,	21,00,000
Madras	,,	1,90,000
Total ...	Rs.	33,10,000

The mail of the 2nd July brings £100,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,10,000
Bombay	,,	20,00,000
Madras	,,	4,60,000
Total...	Rs.	42,70,000

The mail of the 9th July brings £110,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,10,000
Bombay	,,	3,60,000
Madras	,,	9,30,000
Total...	Rs.	32,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	4	304,335	172,135
Central India	...	107,577	58,903
Barsee and Nugger ...	890	127,021	115,775
Berars	93	340,339	314,864
Central Provinces ...	216	153,408	241,573
Total Comras...	1,203	1,032,680	903,150
Dhollera	2,042	202,937	175,184
Broach...	...	189,923	207,279
Coompta and Dharwar	3,984	135,323	171,758
Westerns	3,502	44,861	1,690
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,272	275,870	324,598
Bengals, Rajputana ...	1,908	64,594	36,834
Sind	...	28,210	47,501
Persian	289	3,082	1,752
American	130	10,880	45,527
Egyptian	...	4,529	6,034
Other Sorts	...	977	791
Totals...	14,431	2,043,865	1,937,626

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	14,431	23,971	— 9,543
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th July	2,043,865	1,937,626	+106,239
Shipments for the week Europe	5,797	15,954	—10,157
China	15,917	5,593	+10,324
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	21,714	21,547	+167
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 8th July ...			
Europe	557,140	574,139	—16,999
China	48,931	29,573	+19,358
Japan	587,785	320,542	+267,243
Coast Ports ...	20,002	33,479	—13,477
Total ...	1,213,859	957,733	+256,125
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	2,147	572	+1,575
China			
Japan	190	11,521	—11,421
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 30th June 1909—12,411 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 30th April 1909—16,415 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 8th July 1909	2,043,865
	2,443,865
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 8th July 1909	1,213,858
	1,230,007
Afloat	2,247
	1,227,760
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	833,195
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 9th July 1909	394,565

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Home markets advanced rapidly on the publication of the Bureau Report, but yesterday a check to the advance was received on longs unloading and weather reports being more favourable. The future is now uncertain and will depend entirely on the weather. The late advance having been very rapid prices are now at a high level. With a continuance of unfavourable weather this month we shall in all probability see a further advance; but, on the other hand, favourable crop reports may cause a rush to unload at any moment, and a slump in prices if only of a temporary character. The crop is yet but half made. The making, or marring, of the other half, will cause as violent fluctuations in the market as we have yet seen. At the close the Home Markets are again steadier.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·29 ...	6·59 ...	+ 31
Futures, July Augt.	6·18 ...	6·54 ...	+ 36
Do. Nov.-Dec.	6·03 ...	6·40 ...	+ 32
NEW YORK—			
Spot	12·10 ...	12·60 ...	+50
Futures, October ...	11·57 ...	12·10 ...	+53
Do. December ...	11·80 ...	12·25 ...	+65
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 1/2 ...	12 1-13 ...	+ 9-16
Futures, Oct. ...	11·39 ...	12·19 ...	+ 40
Do. Dec. ...	11·60 ...	12·21 ...	+ 61

In sympathy with the rise in the governing markets prices here advanced Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 up to the middle of the week, but during the last day or two an easier tone has prevailed and rates have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 from the highest point touched. The chief enquiry has been for early delivery Khandeish and Bengals, but sellers are by no means keen to operate for November, and only a very moderate business has been done. Here and there business has been done in Oomras, and fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola, November delivery, changed hands at Rs. 251. The market closes quiet but steady as under. November delivery Bengals and Khandesh are firm with few sellers.

Ready cotton has ruled firm to strong with a good demand by exporters and mills. Large lines of Coompta descriptions have been placed at enhanced rates, and Broach, Bengals, Westerns and Nugger styles have been in demand. Fancy prices have been paid for the few remaining lots of nice Oomras, Rs. 263 having been given for Khangaum. The offtake has been good, generally exceeding 6,000 bales a day, and unsold stocks have been reduced as receipts are small. Prices are Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 higher on the week.

We estimate the stock in all hands (on round figures) to consist of—

	Bales.
Unsold Stocks	1,00,000
Mill stocks	2,00,000
Exporters' stocks	50,000
Total ...	3,50,000

Crop reports continue satisfactory. Rain has fallen over most of the cotton area, but in parts of the Berars, particularly the Khangaum and Murtizapur districts, more rain is needed.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	275-4	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	266½	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hinguncha	248	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	243	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	240	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	237	,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ...	242	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Ammoti	235-7	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	226	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	219	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	226	,, ,,
Fine. M. G. Khandeish... ...	242	Nov. ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	218	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Bengal	226	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	240	Nov. ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	202 1/2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opening :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·60	6·55	6·52	6·49
+06	+07	+05	+06
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·46	6·46	6·43	6·47	6·47
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05

FREIGHTS.
The market has ruled quiet, and we have scarcely any business to report during the week. For Antwerp seeds have been done at 12s. 6d. for July, and a small quantity of wheat at 12s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. For Dunkirk, 300 tons poppyseed has been booked for September at 13s. and 1,000 tons for October at the same rate.

We quote as under :—

	JULY. Seeds. Wheat.	Cotton.	AUGUST. Seeds. Wheat.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13s.	13s. 6d.	12s. 6d. 13s.	
Dunkirk	13s.	13s. 6d.	13s.	13s. 6d.
Havre	13s.	15s. 6d.	...	...
Genoa	13s. 9d.	14s.	13s.	14s.
Marseilles	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	13s. f.o.
Liverpool	...	...	13s 6	13s. f.o.
Hamburg	13s.	13s. 6d.	13s. 6	14s.

The following fixtures are reported :—
s.s. "Ormley" } 15s. 9d. one 16s. 3d. two p.p.
s.s. "Bukhall" } D-W basis July.
The market closes dull.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market has ruled firm during the past week and prices have been well maintained, though there has been a falling off in the demand. The Home markets continue firm. We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs. 8 9 0 B. T.
September	,, 9 0 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has been steady throughout the week with a moderate enquiry. Closing prices are as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,, 7 13 0 ,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,, 7 11 6 ,,
Brown Delhi	,, 7 14 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
Prices have advanced about 3 annas per cwt. and there has been an improvement in the demand, the market closing steady as under :—

Ready	Rs. 10 7 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—
The market is firmer and a fair business has been done during the past week. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 33 4 0
July-August	Rs. 6 13 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—
The market is firmer and rates have advanced during the week.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 21 4 0

Mowrassed :—
Prices are steadier and there has been more enquiry lately.

We quote :—

July-Aug.	Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
Rates for White Delhi have been maintained but other descriptions are easier. A moderate business has been done during the week and at the close we quote as under :—

White Delhi	Rs. 6 10 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	,, 6 9 0 ,,
Soft Red	,, 43 0 0

RECEIPTS.
The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	140,588 cwts.
Linseed	25,565 ,,
Rapeseed	15,576 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,480 ,,
Poppyseed...	10,258 ,,
Groundnuts	3,220 ,,
Castorseed	15,460 ,,
Rice	55,264 ,,
Myrabollams	5,874 ,,
Cottonseed...	14,984 ,,
Mowrassed...	31,648 ,,
Gram	6,924 ,,
Joowar	1,240 ,,
Maize	1,230 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The Market continues steady and prices have been well maintained. If a few of the standards, rates have advanced a little.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The Market again shows a slight improvement in the demand, and dealers are hopeful in view of the big rise in the price of cotton on the other side.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is very firm owing to the advance in cotton, and prices are hardening. There is some business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—There is not much business passing but with good rain in Guzerat and Kathiawar a demand may be expected after a month or so. Prices are steady.

DROOGHIES :—The continued advance in cotton has made the market very firm. There is a large enquiry but at poor prices.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Our market continues quiet in sympathy with the Home market but prices are well maintained.

The demand for both metals is fair and with good rains, it is expected to increase.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3 7 0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4 1 0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3 5 0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3 15 0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3 1 6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3 11 6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2 15 0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3 9 0
Anchor Cases, per case	4 6 0
Silver light 150 ° cases, per case ...	5 4 0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per ct. Bom. Port Trust Bds. ...	due	(1968)...	98-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust	,,	(1968)...	97-2-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal Bonds	,,	(1938)...	97-8-0
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,,	(1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,,	(1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,,	(1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,,	,,	(1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent ,, ,,	,,	(1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is unchanged and there have been few fluctuations during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have remained steady at Rs. 1,430 X D.; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 75 1-2 C. D.; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 55 C. D.; and Bank of Burmah's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 108 to 109 X. D. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown's are quiet at Rs. 285; Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 136 C. D.; and Bombay Burmah's new issues are quiet at Rs. 450; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 149 and Ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 79, have improved to Rs. 81; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 342 1-2 and Preference shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 282 1-2; the Central India Mining Co.'s shares are unchanged at Rs. 280; Marck's have declined to Rs. 125; the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld., have gradually advanced to Rs. 640; and the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld., lots (ten Ordinary shares and one deffered share making one lot) have declined to Rs. 19 discount per share; Bombay Telephone Co's shares have changed hands at Rs. 30; and Treacher and Co's shares are unchanged at Rs. 570 X. D. In Mill Companies, Central India's, after touching Rs. 1,635, have closed at Rs. 1,620; Colaba Land and Mill Co's shares have declined to Rs. 1,150; Crescent's to Rs. 100; David's, after touching Rs. 410 have improved to Rs. 413 3-4; and Emperor Edward's Mill shares are steady at Rs. 715; Empress are quiet at Rs. 295; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have declined to Rs. 235; Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 255; Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 167 1-2; Khattau Mackanji Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 725; and Kohinoor's, after touching Rs. 720, have closed at Rs. 725; Leopold's are quiet at Rs. 35; Manockji Petit's, after touching Rs. 3,200, have closed steady at Rs. 3,220; Morarjee Goculdas Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 2,950; New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 200; New City of Bombay at Rs. 730; Southern Mahratta's have ruled at and about Rs. 220 and Standard's, after touching Rs. 1,110, closed at Rs. 1,135. Sun Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 205 to 207 1-2; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,240; and Textile's are unchanged at Rs. 1,020. Press shares are steady. Mofussils at Rs. 740; Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2; and New Berar at Rs. 520. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway's shares have improved to Rs. 432 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 585; Amritsar Pattis' old shares at Rs. 122; and new shares at Rs. 5 to 6 premium; and Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 121. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

NIZAM'S GOLD MINE RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 9.

The result of crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine in June is that 777ozs. of gold were obtained from 2,800 tons of quartz; while 425 ozs. of gold were obtained from 5,050 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,202 ozs.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," July 9

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," Commander Ernest Spicer, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 25th June, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bhattacharyye, Mr	Hickling, Mrs
Casey, Lt C H	Lalvani, Mr R L
Chevalier, Mr K	Topham, Mr F D
Ewart, Lt-Col R H	Vincent, Mr L K W
Hesthead, Mr E G	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allardyce, Capt J G B	Mitter, Mr N N
Bogle, Lt A H	More, Mr J
Black, Lt N M M	Prior, Mr J
Bhose, Mr N N	Pfeeffer, Mr A J
Blackwood, Mr O H	Richards, Capt M C
Cook, Capt J R	Rouse, Capt A
Cameron, Mr E A	Ross, Mr G W
Duggan, Mr E M	Randle, Mr H N
Daniel, Capt F L	Stewart, Capt G E
Deshon, Capt M G	Stewart, Capt A G
Elliott, Capt E H	Sen, Mr N W
Elphinstone, Lt W G	Smallwood, Mr E
Forster, Mr R	Smithes, Mr M
Frvelich, Mr E	Smith, Mr G M
Haddleston, Comdr W B	Thompson, Mr J F
Hawse, Mr F W	Tarapore, Mr T C
Ismay, Mr and Mrs T	Waterson, Mr J
Jackson, Mr B P	Wutzler, Mr H
Knight, Mr A D	White, Mr F
Mackenzie, Mr M	Wallis, Miss E A

FROM BRINDISI.

Banerji, Mr J M	Scott, Hon Justice Sir B
Febling, Mr W	

FROM ADEN.—Ayod Abdulla, Mr

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address :—"HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	xd 1,430
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	c d 75½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,480
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	c d 55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma.....	106	...	6 ,,	108 to 109 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	590
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35
				5

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		285
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	c-o 12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	136 c d
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	450
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	61
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	22
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	342½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	282½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	200
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd. 10	198
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	198
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	125
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	Nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
Phillips and Co	100	100	divd. 10	198
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	48
Shivrajpur Syndicate	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	640
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	102
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	G. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 23
	D. 30	60	...	55½
	P. 150	40	2dis	dis. 10
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 30
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	400
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	105
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	507½
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 455
Century	100	100	50	200
Central India.....	500

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A CONTRAST.

A striking feature of the meeting of Czar and Kaiser was the precautions taken to defend them against attack. The meeting took place at sea because the land was not considered safe, Russian torpedo-boats were anchored round the Imperial yachts; others cruised incessantly in the Baltic to prevent the approach of revolutionary conspirators. Submarine signalling bells were fitted to indicate the approach of any other vessel. At night searchlights were thrown over the waters without interruption, and the torpedo-boats were very active. Russia has not only a lively dread but a high opinion of the elusive power of the terrorist. The extent of the precautions is impressive. It indicates as nothing else could the continued unsettlement of Russia. Meanwhile—let us remember it thankfully—King Edward welcomes his visitors at the railway station with a guard intended rather for display than defence.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

"The Czar Nicholas and I are agreed that our meeting is to be regarded as a vigorous reinforcement of the cause of peace. (Loud cheers.). . . All peoples need peace in order under its protection to fulfil undisturbed the duties of civilisation for their economic and commercial development." That is a striking phrase from a striking speech made by the Kaiser at Cuxhaven. With its irreproachable sentiments all of us will be found in the heartiest agreement; and we shall do the Kaiser so much justice as to believe very heartily in the sincerity of his words. It is certainly true that the august peace-maker carries out to the letter, the ancient maxim, "si vis pacem para bellum," and it is true that the clatter of armaments is one in which, as Lord Rosebery said, Europe is rattling into barbarism. It is true that we have tried to call a halt and failed, that Germany is unquestionably responsible for a race which she cannot be allowed to win. Yet the Kaiser is, we believe, sincere enough. He cannot help himself. He dare not stop. Europe cannot help herself. Europe dare not stop. Armaments are the slippery slope of which we have so often heard. And at the bottom? Armageddon perhaps; but the strong partiality for peace of the very rulers and peoples who are feverishly arming for war may postpone Armageddon—so long as no Great Power drops out of the race. To stop is now fatal.

BAD TO WORSE.

If illustration were needed of the perils of dropping out the race, we have it in the versions current of the report of the Parliamentary Commissions on the French Navy. According to rumour, this report is so bad that it could not be worse. Gross mismanagement, chaos and incredible stupidity have caused France in spite of a naval expenditure slightly in excess of that of Germany, to change places with that Power in the international Navy. List as the result of a decade's progress. Ships begun before designs were complete, guns ordered without any test of their pattern, shells of a condemned type gaily manufactured for four years, in spite of the condemnation, battleships completed which must wait three or four years before they get the guns, which may or may not be serviceable—this is, we are told, the pitiful tale of ruin. The report may not be as bad as all that, but it is impossible to doubt that it will be very bad. And we have to acknowledge that the spirit of the service is no better than its weakened flesh. It is the spirit rather than the flesh which is responsible for disaster on disaster to ships at sea or ships in dock. It is the cancer of this spirit, whether it be manifested at Auteuil or Toulon, which France has to cut resolutely out of her body politic if she would live and not perish miserably; and her best friends must be very anxious about her condition.

THE CHANCELLOR'S REVOLUTION.

Lord Rosebery does well to insist on the revolutionary character of the Budget. As we have pointed out, it is this feature of Mr. Lloyd-George's schemes which calls forth and justifies the protests that are being so strenuously made. "This is not a Budget, but a revolution," says Lord Rosebery; "a social and political revolution of the first magnitude." Then he calls attention to a point of even greater interest. This revolution will be effected, if it is effected, without the participation of the country. The electors will not be consulted in any way whatever. They will not have "the least pretence of a voice in the matter." Here is an anomalous situation in a country of representative government. Opposed as are the majority to Socialistic projects, they have a measure foisted upon them which is one of the greatest strides in the direction of Socialism that has been made since Socialism began to rear its head. Lord Rosebery's contention that the absolute rule of a party in power differs very little from the absolute rule of an individual has a wider bearing than on the Budget, but is perhaps an exaggeration to say that there are "vast flaws in the Constitution," but that the position does indicate a rather important defect is clear. The safeguard against this defect has hitherto been the tacit acknowledgment by Governments that drastic measures of policy must not be sprung upon the nation; or, if they have been sprung, that they must be followed by a dissolution whereby the opinion of the country can be sought. Though we have no Referendum, the practice has been almost equivalent to such an arrangement.

MR. ASQUITH'S REBUKE.

Premier deserves the thanks of every sane man for the stinging rebuke administered to those of his followers who persist in championing the cause of Indian agitators. They think—this group of arm-chair doctrinaires—that they could govern India better than Lord Morley, Lord Minto, and the men who have spent their live among the natives. Self-opinionated, ignorant of the radical difference between Orientals and ourselves, their campaign would be ludicrous in the extreme were not their foolish questiones telegraphed has received as the opinions of a large and representative body of members of the House. The result of this delusion is, as Asquith said, that they are "only encouraging a revival of the elements of mischief." Safe at home in their arm-chairs they little reck whether a few bombs more or less are thrown, whether the ghastly tragedy of Muzafferpur is repeated or not. Some time ago Lord Morley told them that "to say what is good for Canada is good for India is to say that a fur coat that suits a Canadian winter would suit the parched Deccan." This obvious truth fell on deaf ears, and we fear that even Mr. Asquith's lash will leave no lasting impression.

SHIPS THAT PASS.

Newspapers do not often record a story which bristles with so many suggestions as that of the Sappho disaster. The details are known by now—all we wished to do is to lay stress, here and there, on some of its more general aspects. Englishmen are accustomed (thank Heaven!) to find courage in one another, and on many the incident will make but a brief impression. Yet, in reality, there is no reason why sailors should be heroes and fisher-wives and daughters heroines. Let us realise this, and not be lacking in gratitude, in a revived faith in nationality and in a thoughtful, unhysterical appreciation of qualities which we are wont to expect in others rather than develop in ourselves.

PATAUD'S FINALS.

Strikes, from the point of view of the strikers, appear to belong to those things they manage better in France, and the Napoleonic belief in the effectiveness of a sudden coup has not yet been lost. It is, now more than ever, dangerous to boast, but it is difficult to imagine the scene at Auteuil taking place at Aintree. Perhaps the most typical thing about the scene was the resolute manner in which the Parisian public settled down to enjoy the few crumbs of pleasure which fell to it at the end of the day, but the more philosophical must have felt that they had had their money's worth long before that. Probably we shall hear no more of the affair, for the successful jockeys at the head of their profession are not likely to risk their considerable incomes in supporting the grievances of some stable boys, but it must be acknowledged that "King" Pataud's fertile imagination has scored again. With neither water nor electric light to cut off, we confess that we should have been puzzled how to stop the racing had we desired to do so. Pataud, with regal promptness, cuts off the supply of horses. It was, indeed, a walk-over.

SIMON CONYERS SCROPE, of Danby, Yorkshire, has died. Deceased, who was 52, was the Earldom of Wilts, created in 1397.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

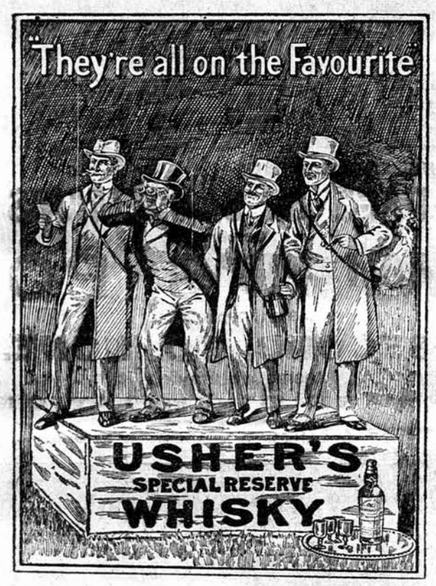
APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS
8, rue Vivienne.

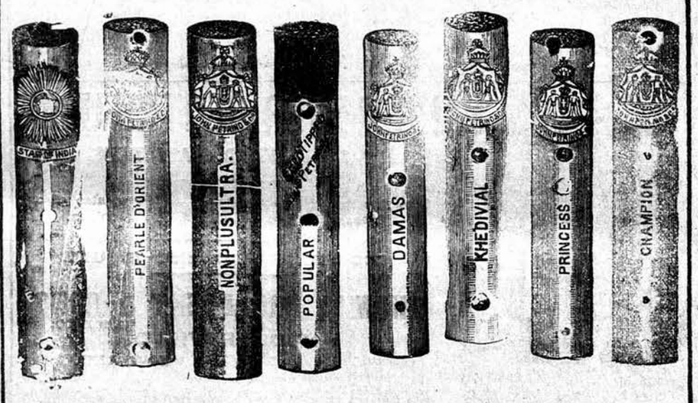
Sold by all Chemists

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents :—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled Orient,	„ 3-4	Khedivial	„ 2-0
Damas	„ 2-4	Champion	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMPAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

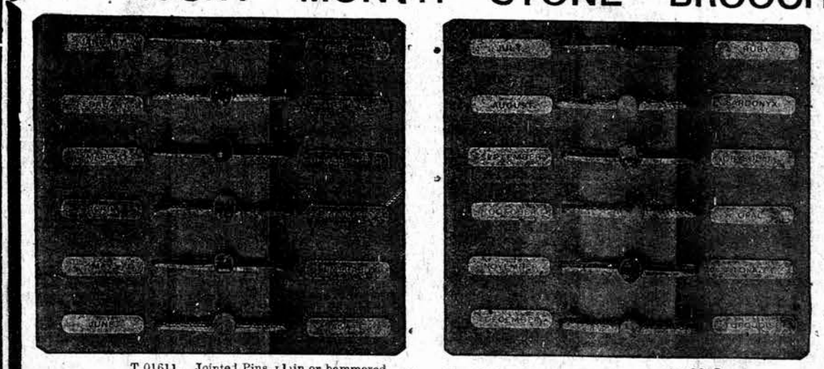
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS)

LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.



T 01611. Jointed Pins, 1 Dia or hammered Emerald, or Ruby Sapphire ... ... Rs. 22. 8 Rs. 33.12

T 1653 Amethyst and Pearls Rs. 37-8.

T 0441 Opal half hoop Rs. 75.

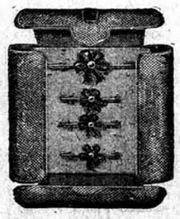
T 0462. Pearls. Rs. 63. Turquoise. Rs. 52-8.

S 1121. 18-carat, Pearls. Rs. 58-8.

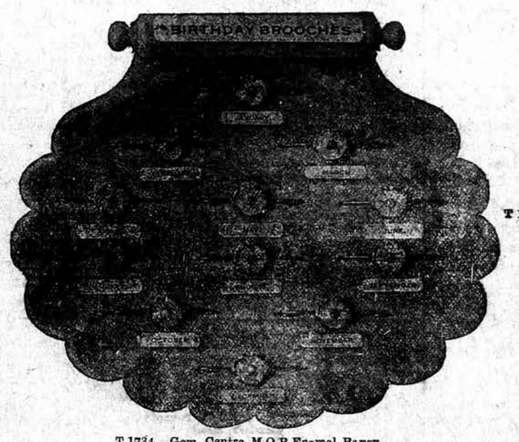
T 329. Turquoise or Pearl. Rs. 28-8.

S 3038. Earrings, Pearls, and Olivines. Rs. 72 pair.

S 2483. Locket. Rs. 21.



T 1453. Pearl and Gold Bow, Rs. 52-8.



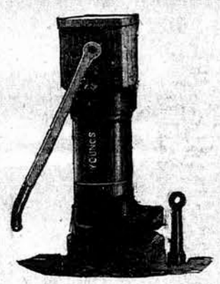
T 1450. Set of 4 Turquoise Blouse Brooches. Rs. 19-8. Set with Whole Pearl. Rs. 85.

Jan.	...	Garnet
Feb.	...	Amethyst
Mar.	...	Bloodstone
Apl.	...	Sapphire
May.	...	Emerald
June	...	Agate
July	...	Ruby
Aug.	...	Sardonyx
Sept.	...	Chrysolites
Oct.	...	Opal
Nov.	...	Topaz
Dec.	...	Turquoise

T 1734. Gem Centre M.O.P Enamel Pansy Month Stone Lace Brooch. Rs. 24.

ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co. LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF.

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

CIGAR-DE-LUXE

THE VERY BEST IN ALL THE DUTCH HAVANAS.

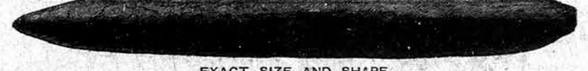
"EL ALIENTO."

GRAND AFTER DINNER SMOKES.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL BOX.

EACH BOX IS WRAPPED IN AIR-TIGHT TIN FOIL.



EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE.

Price Rs. 6 per box of 50; Postage As. 6 extra.

As supplied to the Principal Clubs, Messes and Gentries in India during the last Ten Years.

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS—

D. MERWAN & CO.,

High Class Cigar Importers,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

N.B.—The Increasing Popularity of the above Brand has made a host of Suprious Imitations, both in the name and the style of packing, and we request Smokers to examine the words M.D.B., both on the foil and the side of the box as above.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Good Pianos

At Moderate Prices
For SALE
For HIRE
and on the
Easy Payment System.

S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.

All Specially Built for India

Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,

BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES
AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc
For immediate supply.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Cobbs Imperial Chains, Brakes, Pedals, Saddles and all latest improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part of the Kingdom. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted everywhere. Large profits. Write at once, without delay, for free sample machine and our special terms to agents.

Write for free catalogue and our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 923, LIVERPOOL.

THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH.

OF THE COUNTRY.

KESHRANJAN REIGNS SUPREME.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is unparalleled.
KESHRANJAN is unprecedented.

KESHRANJAN—The ladies' lovely preparation for Bath and toilet.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post-free Rs. 1-5.

KUTAJARISHTA or Specific for Dysentery radically cures Dysentery accompanied by fever, anasarca, and other serious complications. In dysentery, with anæmia, a feeling of weakness, bloody stools, accompanied by severe griping pain, frequent motions, loss of appetite, &c., it acts like a charm. It can be safely administered to patients of all ages. In the dysentery of old age it can be safely said that it is the only infallible specific. Price for two boxes of pills and one phial of mixture (to last for two weeks), Rs. 3; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White leprosy, burning sensation in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight's measure Rs. 4; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure ANTI-FAT remedy for fatty or windy body, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure, Rs. 20-0; Packing and Postage extra, Re. 1-8.

Prescriptions sent free on receipt of account of complaints.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER;

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

N. B.—TELEGRAMS "KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

V. VALABHDAS & Co.,
Commission Agents,
Paydhoni, Bombay.

Stephen's Inks

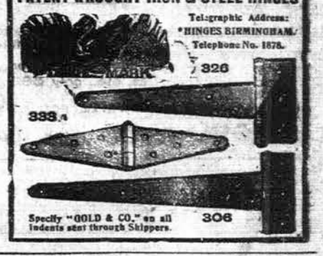
Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

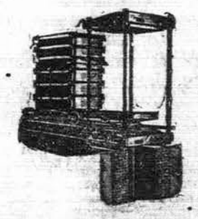
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING



CUTTING MACHINERY &c.

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE ACME
OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.
THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS IN INDIA.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

TURKISH TOBACCO
— AND —
TURKISH TOBACCO

differs as much as does all natural and artificial productions in all the countries over the Globe; there are different qualities, viz., First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth tobacco; then Sixth up to Twelfth cabbage leaves.

It is known even by children that Egypt does not produce any Tobacco; it is known also that Lancashire does not produce any cotton and yet both these places are famous on account of their manufactures.

So the ACME OF PHARAOH'S LAND PRODUCTION smoked throughout the world and known as

VAFIADIS'S PAR EXCELLENT EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Are Admired for two reasons:—

Firstly.—Because they are MANUFACTURED at CAIRO in that peculiar climate which no other country over the Globe possesses, as lying in a dry latitude and far from the sea the FLAVOUR OF THE DELICATE TURKISH TOBACCO REMAINS UNALTERED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Secondly.—The selection of the finest quality of Turkish Tobacco, the prices paid by us, and the employment of only skilled labour in this particular department.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Branches:—CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
Robert Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.
NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION
INSIDE CARBONATOR.
On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.
Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.
Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottles, £32.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

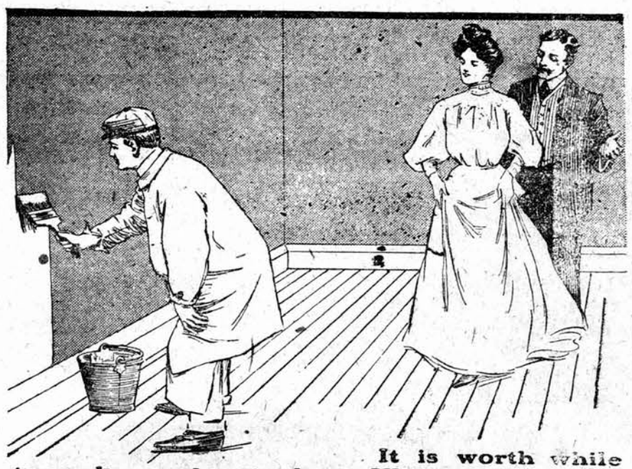
The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS



It is worth while to make a change from Wallpaper to the Beautiful modern Hall's Distemper Decoration.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It never cracks or blisters, nor peels off.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without shewing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

HALL'S Sanitary Washable DISTEMPER
(Reg. Trade Mark)

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to
A. STEWART ORR, 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physicians' Cure for Gout Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

MAGNESIA

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT *Larola* Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of "hydro-carbons" in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS, PINTS and QUARTS, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the outer wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

Zenith-Zenith
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.
18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

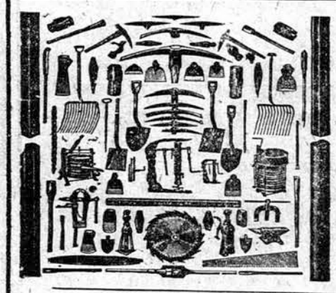
GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS
FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.

SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

MACHINES STOCKED BY MESSRS. MARSHALLS, SONS AND CO., Ltd.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WASTING, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

1/Ad to Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES *From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.*
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

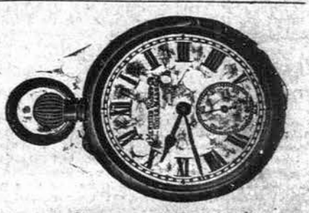
Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON;
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing:
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES OF TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

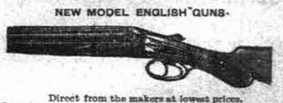


Meridian Watches.
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates *Reliable in Every Way.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.



Direct from the makers at lowest prices. Superior far-killing Double Breech-loaders from £3-10-0 each; latest model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list post free. J. James and Reynolds, George St. Minories, London, E.C. England

---

PORTABLE VENTILATOR.

With Burner for Spirit.

Height 32 inches.

Diameter of the Propeller 17 inches.

Cost of Running ½d. per hour.

LUDWIG STRUMPF, ENGINE WORKS, HANOVER, GERMANY.

Published by N. R. CHICHGAR, for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.